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VOL. V NO. 96 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1979 JEDDAH SAFAR 7, 1400 A.H. FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYA

Zia prays in Medina

MEDINA, Dec. 25 (SPA) — President Gen. Zia ul-Haq arrived here from Jeddah Tuesday afternoon to visit the Holy Prophet's Mosque. He is on a visit to the Kingdom that Pakistani officials have described as being largely to give thanks for the safe delivery of the Great Mosque in Mecca from the two weeks of fighting that began last month.

He was met at the airport by Governor of Medina Prince Abdul Mohsen, Lt. Gen. Muhammad ibn Mussaed, commander of Medina's military zone, Abdul Aziz Elias, the head of Royal Protocol in the city, and other high officials.

Earlier in Jeddah, Zia received Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to discuss what SPA described as a range of problems for Muslims.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Pakistan, Sheikh Riad Al-Khattib, said that the meeting Monday between King Khaled and Zia will foster links between the two Muslim countries.

He added that the two leaders discussed issues of mutual interest in various fields, as well as bilateral ties. President Zia congratulated the King on the cleansing of the Holy Haram from its desecrators.

Zia arrived in Riyadh Monday on a three-day visit, accompanied by his foreign affairs advisor, Agha Shahi.

(SPA photo)

WELCOME: Crown Prince Fahd welcomes President Gen. Zia ul Haq of Pakistan at Jeddah airport Monday. Gen. Zia is on a three-day visit to the Kingdom.

In Mecca

Islamic summit talks set

By Younis Isshac

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 — An Islamic summit conference will be held in Mecca next year, Organization of the Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti has confirmed to *Arab News*.

He said it will assess developments since the last Islamic summit, in Lahore in 1974, and provide a firm basis for discussing the future strategies of joint action. The heads of state will also examine major issues for Muslims, such as Jerusalem and Filipino Muslims, and strengthening economic, political, military and cultural cooperation.

Speaking about the OIC's efforts against Zionist attempts to restore Israel's relations with African states, Chatti said: "Our aim is to achieve Islamic solidarity and to liberate Palestine, mainly Jerusalem." He said Islamic solidarity opened up vast scope for people of goodwill and determination to work effectively.

"I don't believe there should be any difficulty in convincing the African states on maintaining their stance on Palestine, especially as they believe in the legitimacy of the Palestinian rights and in the Arab right to restore Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty."

He added that the strong links of the African states with Arab and Islamic countries have woven them together and made them

Habib Chatti

regard this issue as one. "No member state of the OIC has supported the Camp David accords", he said.

Chatti said Arab reactions were different from those of the Africans, as Palestine and Jerusalem were also national issues to the Arabs. But we are unanimous on one point, the right of the Palestinian people to establish a state of their own, he added.

African states subscribed to the Arab view that the peace treaty has not solved the problem, nor did it solve the Palestine issue. On this basis, "we want them to bold to their stance on Israel, by not having any diplomatic contact," he said, adding that "we shall continue to prevail upon all the non-Arab Islamic states to enhance their support of the Arab cause."

Chatti regretted deteriorating relations between Libya and the PLO and said, "As Arabs and Muslims, we are all given pain by this problem. We wisb it could be avoided." He hoped that the causes fot rift would melt away and the Libyans and Palestinians would successfully resolve their differences.

On his recent meeting with King Khaled, he said discussions had centered on the situation in the Islamic world. They discussed Jerusalem, the state of Palestine, the issue Muslim minorities and economic cooperatio among Islamic states.

He described his meeting with the King "splendid," since the monarch expressed great concern about and support for t organization's efforts. Chatti said he w convinced that Saudi Arabia would contin to support the organization, and added tha was already greatly indebted to the Kingdo

He said the organization was preparing put forward integrated working programs the political, economic, cultural and soci affairs. They will be presented to tbe Islam Foreign Ministers' Conference in Islamab in April.

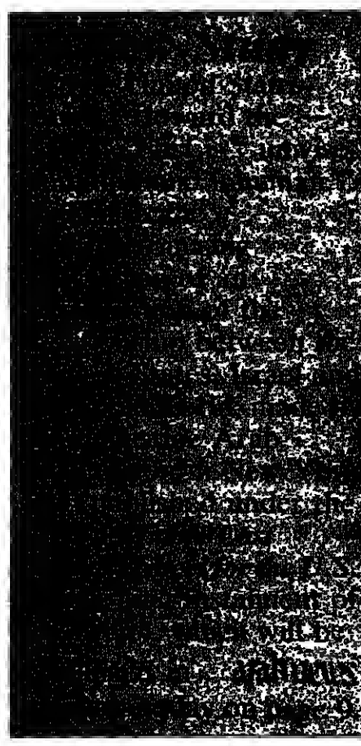
Chatti denied that the organization w experiencing any financial difficulty that w impeding its efforts.

He is to leave soon for Geneva, Malays the Philippines, Indonesia, Bangladesh a Pakistan to consult officials on greater su port for the OIC.

Army chief of Jordan in Riyadh

RIYADH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — T commander-in-chief of Jordan's arm forces Gen. Zaid ibn Shaker arrived he Tuesday at the head of a military delegatio

He was met at tbe airport by Prince Tu Al-Faisal, Sheikh Othman Al-Hamid, aide the minister of defense and aviation, a other senior officials and high-ranking offi ers.



Clergymen meet hostages

TEHRAN, Dec. 25 (R) — Three American clergymen paid an emotional Christmas visit to their captive countrymen in Tehran early Tuesday, but said they had been unhappy with the conditions imposed by the occupiers of the American embassy.

"We were very moved to be with them" the Rev. William Sloane Coffin pastor of New York's Riverside Church, said. "There were tears in their eyes. There were tears in our eyes."

The hostages have been held since Nov. 4, when militant students, acting with the approval of Iran's revolutionary leaders, stormed the embassy to demand that the Shah be sent home to face trial in Iran.

The clergymen said they found the hostages, apparently numbering only 43, in good health, but showing the strain of their seven week confinement.

The three clergymen bad hoped to hold one large inter-faith service for all the captives. The students would not allow that, and the hostages met the clergymen in small groups, usually four, and always with their captors present.

The clergymen, in a prepared statement, said they regretted the manner in which a series of public statements, prepared ahead of time, were injected into bishop Gumbleton's visit."

"Never aloue," said Coffin. "We did not have what we would call ideal conditions."

Roman Catholic Bishop Thomas Gumbleton of Detroit said, "It was all filmed and will presumably be shown on television."

The statement appeared to indicate that some of the hostages bad made political remarks in front of their captors' cameras.

Comparing notes, the three clergymen calculated that they had seen a total of 43 captives. They were told by the students that they had seen all the hostages.

The U.S. government believes there are 50 hostages at the embassy, not counting three diplomats who have been detained at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

The State Department in Washington, reacting to press reports, said the U.S. regretted that the clergymen had apparently not been able to see all the hostages.

While the clergymen spoke of the highly emotional atmosphere, of their visit, there were lighter notes as well. The Rev. William Howard, a Baptist, said "many were interested to know the outcome of the football league. And they were surprised that Tampa Bay was doing so well."

Department spokesman Howard Leeb said Tuesday, "About the only way I can figure it is that ... no one clergyman saw all the hostages. As near as I can figure, they got together afterwards and compared notes and came up with that figure."

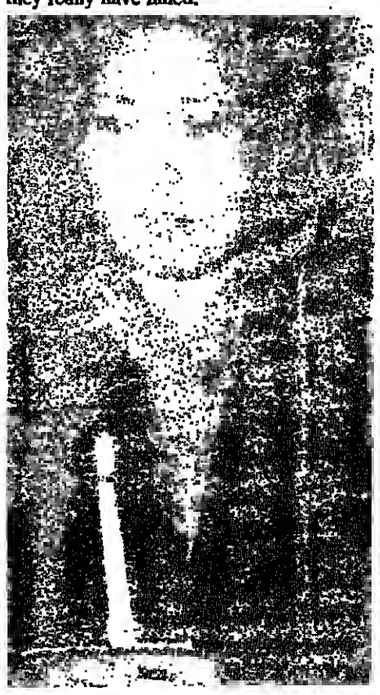
Algerian Archbishop Etienne Duval, who also visited the hostages Christmas Eve, was not at the news conference. He met Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh Tuesday.

The hostages said they got an hour's exercise a day, their hands were no longer tied, they said. The food was adequate and they did not appear bungry, Coffin said.

"Psychologically, we found more signs of stress in some hostages, than othersbut all were able to carry on a meaningful conversation in the time we bad with each of them," Coffin and the others said in a joint statement.

"We were able to pray and converse with each group for varying lengths of time."

Asked about security at the embassy, Coffin said "Part of open security ... is that they are intensely conscious of the fact that nothing must happen to a single hostage or they really have failed."



(AP photo)

PRAYER OF HOPE: Wallace Tomseth, wife of American hostage Victor Tomseth, holds candle in Eugene, Oregon, during a prayer vigil Monday for her husband and other Americans in Tehran. Mrs. Tomseth passed words of courage and hope she received from her husband, the second ranking United States diplomat in Iran, on to the approximately 30 persons gathered for the prayer vigil.

(AP photo)

HOSTAGES: William Callegos (left) and another unidentified American hostage reading greetings cards inside the U.S. embassy Monday. The picture was made by students occupying the embassy, and issued amid growing speculation that some hostages will be released.

(AP photo)

EMBASSY VISITORS: Cardinal Etienne Duval, archbishop of Algiers, waves as he passes through the gates of the U.S. embassy in Tehran Monday night on his way to officiate at mass for the American hostages.

Ethiopia warns U.S. over bases

LONDON, Dec. 25 (R) — Ethiopia, in a statement issued through its London embassy Tuesday warned the United States against what it called "adventurist moves" to gain military access to ports and airfields in littoral states of Indian Ocean.

The statement was referring to U.S. Defense Department's recent announcement that a high-level mission bad been sent to hold talks about U.S. access to existing bases in Oman, Somalia and Kenya.

The Ethiopian statement said the real purpose of the "sale for new military facilities" in the area was an act of intervention aimed at destabilizing existing relations.

"The provisional military government of socialist Ethiopia specifically believes that the U.S. effort to establish a military base at Berbera and obtain other military facilities all further encourage the expansionist policy."

The statement added that Ethiopia not only condemned such adventurist moves but also warned of the grave consequences entailed to the peace and security of the region and the world at large.

Iran names army chief

TEHRAN, Dec. 25 (AP) — Ayatollah Khomeini appointed a retired officer as the new Iranian armed forces chief of staff Tuesday, the official Pars news agency reported.

Khomeini recalled to service Gen. Hadi Shadmehr and promoted him to the rank of major general, according to an edict from Khomeini.

It is Khomeini's first appointment of an armed forces official since he was made leader of Iran for life in a constitution ratified earlier this month.

Shadmehr's predecessor as chief of staff, Gen. Muhammad Hossein Shaker, has been absent from the political scene in recent months.

The broadcast also quoted a spokesman for tbe Tehran court as saying the court handed down 11 sentences Monday including death for retired Maj. Gen. Hasan Behzadi and retired Col. Hushang Kaviani. It said they were declared "corrupt on earth and setenced to death" after being convicted of issuing orders for soldiers to fire on anti-Shah demonstrators June 5, 1973.

All the sentences have been submitted to the public prosecutor's office for review and implementation, the radio station said.

It reported Hoseyn Khatibi Nuri, former managing director of the Red Lion and Sun Society, Iran's equivalent of the Red Cross, was sentenced to six years, but did not say of what he was accused.

Two other men were given life sentences. They were identified as Col. Qiai and Col. Seyyed Ebrahim Dehraban. The other penalties ranged from two years to seven years imprisonment.

Meanwhile, the official Soviet news agency said Monday U.S. proposals for economic sanctions against Iran are an effort to draw other countries into America's problems.

A Tass report from New York stopped short of predicting the Soviet vote on the sanctions when the American proposal is introduced to the United Nations Security Council after Christmas. But the Tass account showed little enthusiasm for the U.S. call, announced last week by President Jimmy Carter.

Monday, U.S. ambassador Thomas Watson Jr. met for a second time in four days with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Tass said only that the talks concerned "certain questions of mutual interest" to the two countries. But diplomats reported that a talk between the two Friday was related to Iran, and there was speculation that the Monday meeting also covered Iran and the sanctions question.

On the U.S. proposal for sanctions, Tass quoted unidentified "observers" as saying that "by resorting to the United Nations, the United States aggravates the American-Iranian conflict, since Washington is trying to draw other countries into it."

"This diplomatic demarche, just as the previous U.S. application to an international court, is — as it is now admitted in the United States itself — designed first of all to convince the American and international public that Washington has supposedly 'exhausted' peaceful means of settling the conflict and has no way out of the obtaining situation other than using military force," Tass said.

Tass repeated earlier Soviet allegations that a recent U.S. appeal to the International Court to order Iran to release the 50 American hostages held in Tehran was simply a cover for American preparations for a military strike.

The court ordered Iran to release the hostages, but Tehran refused to comply — as it earlier declined to comply with an appeal by the Security Council, for which the Soviet delegation voted, to free them.

(AP photo)

AN INSIDE VIEW : Presidential hopeful Sen. Edward Kennedy gets an inside view of a Manchester Fire Dept. ambulance from emergency medical technician Albert Dinne as the senator continued a second day of campaigning in New Hampshire this week.

IDB lends Morocco $15m

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank signed Tuesday an agreement of $15 million with Morocco for financing its foreign trade oil imports from Iraq.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali, president of IDB and Muhammad Al-Nasseri, tbe Moroccan ambassador to the Kingdom.

The bank gave Tuesday night a dinner honoring the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti. It was attended by members of the diplomatic corps in Saudi Arabia.

Weizman to plea for U.S. aid grant

TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (AP) — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman left for the United States early Tuesday to make a final plea for increased American aid to Israel in the coming year.

Israel has asked for $3.45 billion in economic and military aid for the fiscal year beginning October 1980.

But most analysts believe the Carter administration will grant only a slight increase, if any, over the current year's allocation of $1.785 billion.

Israeli diplomats in Washington apparently have met little success in persuading U.S. officials to raise the allocation, and Weizman's trip is regarded as a final appeal before President Carter makes his foreign aid recommendations to Congress early next year.

Weizman is scheduled to meet Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance before returning to Israel next week.

West powers plan summit

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (AP) — The seven major Western industrial countries will hold their sixth economic summit in Venice, Italy, June 22-23, to discuss energy and other worldwide economic problems, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

The official said Omichi Miyazaki, deputy foreign minister for the foreign ministry, mentioned the date when he briefed Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira Monday on his meeting in Washington last week to discuss results of the Tokyo summit held last June. The official, who declined use of his name, said that a preparatory meeting for the Venice summit will be held on Italy's island of Sardina next April. But the exact date is still being worked out, he said.

He also said Italy will seek approval of the date of the economic summit from the big seven countries which include the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany.

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On coordination

King sent Libyan message

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — King Khaled has received a message from Libyan leader Moammar Qaddafi.

The message concerned coordination of efforts to face present plots against Arab and Islamic countries, according the Saudi Press Agency.

It was handed Monday to Deputy Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri here, during a meeting with Libyan Ambassador Ahmad Fawzi Hilal.

Hilal told SPA that the Libyan and Saudi Arabian peoples were brothers as they shared the same interests and objectives, nothing less than the recovery of all Arab and Muslim rights.

He said that the current visit to Libya of Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal comes within the context of consultations to cement relations between the two brotherly countries, and to follow up the steps already decided by the Saudi Arabian and Libyan leadership to face all the conspiracies to frustrate the advance of the Arab nation.

He added that Prince Saud's visit was also aimed at ensuring coordination between the two countries on Islamic and international relations.

The ambassador said that the Arab people of Libya believed that any hostility or harm to the people and Holy Places of Saudi Arabia were at the same time acts against them.

He went on to say that since the Arab people of Libya were Muslims and belonged to the same tribes of the Arabian Peninsula, they cannot accept that any of the Peninsula's Holy Places be attacked, especially the Holy Haram in Mecca.

The ambassador said that the countries' heads of state were keen on fostering relations and that their exchange of visits and the exchange of visits between officials of both countries were meant to achieve the objectives of the two countries, and enhance the prestige of the Islamic nation.

Moammar Qaddafi

Today

Khaled to attend RSAF graduation

RIYADH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — King Khaled, the supreme commander of the armed forces, will officiate Wednesday at the graduation of the 17th class from the King Faisal Air Academy.

The ceremony will start with a recitation from the Holy Koran, after which Academy Commander Lt. Gen. Sadeq Jowhari will deliver a speech. A poem will be read by one of the cadets, on bebalf of his colleagues.

After the students have taken the oath of allegiance by swearing on the Holy Koran, King Khaled will distribute awards and diplomas to them.

This will be followed by a military parade and an air display by the newly graduating pilots at the command of Lightings and F5s and C-130s.

The air display will be capped by a mock dogfight between the Lightings and F5s.

Jowhari said that the graduates include a number of nationals from Sudan, Bahrain, and the North Yemen.

He added that the pass rate in the final exams of the new class was 100 per cent, thanks to God and the care and assistance continuously given to the academy by King Khaled and to the interest of Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan.

Jowhari said it was a great honor that King Khaled himself will attend tbe graduation.

Agreement may be on 100,000 barrels a day

Royal decree grants Turkey oil entitlement

By Munir Muhammad

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 — Saudi Arabia is to provide Turkey with a guaranteed oil supply thought to involve 100,000 barrels a day. Although no agreement has yet been signed, a Royal decree has been issued allowing an entitlement.

The Turkish charge d'affaires in Jeddah, Ugur Ergun, said Tuesday that a team of experts from Turkey has been here recently to discuss the conditions of a sale. It is understood elsewhere the amount may be as high as 100,000 barrels a day.

The Kingdom has shown concern about Turkisb foreign exchange difficulties disrupting oil payments. Earlier this year the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank, in whose capital Saudi Arabia has a significant share, made an emergency loan of $30 million to cover payments on short term contracts. An entitlement of the size under discussion is proportionately extremely high.

The Turkish minister of finance, Ismat Siazkin, was due to arrive Tuesday evening. His visit, which may see the signing of the agreement, follows what seems a successful trip last week by a delegation from the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Ergun said that during the visit the Islamic Development Bank agreed to set up a special fund for Turkish Cyprus, and initial agreement was concluded on preferential terms for the import of Cypriot goods.

Siazkin will hold talks on Wednesday with Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, Minister of Commerce Dr. Soliman A. Solaim and Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaibi. Later, he will be received by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd.

Siazkin was expected to meet Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, but that could not be confirmed as the minister is abroad.

The delegation accompanying the Turkish minister includes the Director General of the Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAD), Ismail Aranan. He will meet officials of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Siazkin will arrive in Jeddah Thursday for talks with Islamic Development Bank officials. He will be given lunch at IDB headquarters here. Friday, Siazkin will leave for Mecca to offer prayers and depart Saturday for home.

Details are still not available on the agreements with the Cypriot delegation, made when a team led by the Minister of Finance, Makki Atun, was here. Ergun says that after talks with Jeddah Chamber of Commerce President Sheikh Ismail Abu Dawood it was agreed that special help be given to Cypriot exports, and it is possible this will involve lowered tariff barriers or help in finding importers.

The team also met several leading businessmen, and a visit to Turkish Cyprus is apparently planned for the near future.

Fire station openings set

HASA, Dec. 25 (SPA) — The Civil Defense will open stations in Iyun, Jafr, Umran and Reqaiqa in the Hasa region in 1980. The center in Iyun will serve nearby areas.

Kuwait, Kingdom study speeding posts in Gulf

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 — A study may be ordered into speeding mail between Gulf states by sending post by the first available Gulf airline. By not waiting, for the national airline of each country, it might be possible to make deliveries in 24 hours.

Al-Riyadh Tuesday quoted the Kuwaiti deputy minister of communications as saying after meeting Saudi Arabian postal officials that they had discussed unifying postal regulations in Gulf states and giving preference to Gulf citizens in postal services.

He added that the executive council of the Gulf Postal Organization will meet in April, to discuss the development of posts throughout the region.

Replacing Sindi

Matar will head Saudia

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan has appointed Captain Ahmad Khalifa Matar director general of Saudia. He replaces Sheikh Kamel Sindi, who had been promoted to be Prince Sultan's assistant for aviation.

Sindi revealed the appointment Monday in a meeting with senior officials of Saudia, during which he explained the objectives of the changes. On behalf of Prince Sultan, he will supervise Saudia, the General Directorates of Civil Aviation and of Meteorology and the International Airports Projects, to coordinate their activities.

Capt. Ahmad Khalifa Matar

WEATHER

Temperatures will drop in the north-western and parts of the central region.

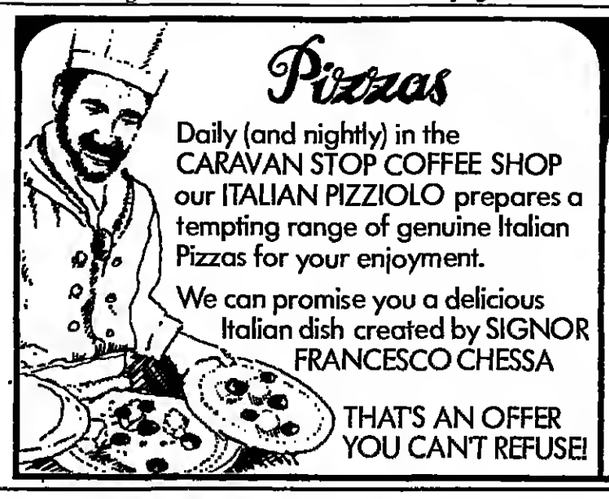
Cloud will thicken in the northern, central and western regions, with possible thunderstorms in the northern areas.

Winds will be moderate and westerly to south-westerly in the Western Region, and sontherly in the Central Region. They may cause occasional sand haze.

Seas will be moderate.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	30	17	Jizan	30	21
Jeddah	29	19	Hail	20	01
Riyadh	20	07	Turaif	12	02
Dhahran	20	07	Arar	18	02
Medina	26	12	Jouf	17	01
Taif	23	10	Abha	10	17



Disagreement over growth

Pharaon fires Georgia National Bank president

By Donna Adair
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Dec. 25 — Dr. Shaith Pharaon has fired the president of the National Bank of Georgia in a disagreement over attitudes to business. Pharaon, chairman of Redec, has replaced him with Roy Carlson, a banker who until recently worked in Iran.

This is the second time the president, Robert Guyton, has been fired as president of NBG over a disagreement with the owners. The first time was in 1974 when Bert Lance took over. Guyton was brought back when Lance left to join President Carter's Washington staff as director of the Office of Management and Budget.

When Guyton came back as president in 1977 the bank, according to analysts, was "undercapitalized and overextended." Pharaon bought a 60 per cent controlling interest from Lance in 1978, shortly after Lance was forced to resign from his Washington position in a controversy over his methods of bank management, and has since increased his holding to 70 per cent. Lance is still under federal indictment for alleged financial improprieties involving the bank.

The crux of the disagreements between Cuyton and Pharaon was that of growth. The new president, Carlson, says that Pharaon wanted the bank to become "more active" in international banking and "resume a pattern of growth." Carlson has been given a "free hand" toward that end.

Guyton's emphasis had been on solving problems and bringing earnings down. In defense of his 32 months as president, Guyton says that total assets had increased nearly 13 per cent to about $ 439 million, as of Sept. 30, compared with the $ 389 million in 1977 when Guyton became president. Total deposits grew 11 per cent to $ 360 million, from $ 324 million.

In 1978, the bank earned $ 1.3 million, or $ 1.05 per share, compared with a $ 2.2 million loss in 1977.

NGB is the fifth largest bank in Atlanta. NGB seems solidly locked into the sixth position in the state, with the Number Five bank approximately $ 150 million larger in assets and $ 75 million larger in deposits and the seventh bank approximately 100 million smaller in assets and $ 75 million smaller in deposits, as of May.

The only direction Carlson said he has received from Pharaon was to make recommendations in due course. At this point, new to the job, Carlson says the only problems he has with the bank are that it still has not recaptured the momentum it lost during the Lance haitus and there are still some bad loans holding over from the mid-1970s recession. But Carlson says he has found no latent problems that had not been previously identified.

Carlson is a former vice president of the Middle East and East Africa region of the Bank of America and, until recently, headed a private company in Iran, Melli Industrial Group. He said he "left Iran two days after the Shah," and for the past year has been a director of three European investment companies with interests in Iran.

He was introduced to Pharaon in Europe through a mutual Saudi Arabian friend.

For another company in which Pharaon has an interest, the Dallas-based contactor Sam P. Wallace, the quarter ended Oct. 31, 1979, was the most profitable ever reported. It was in the last montb of that quarter that Pharaon increased his holdings in the company from 36 to 65 per cent.

Fourth quarter earnings, at 105 per cent of the year's total, helped make up for huge losses in the second quarter. Fourth quarter revenues were 31 per cent of the year's total.

Net income for the year ended Oct. 31, 1979, was $ 2.012 million, or 63 cents per share, down from the $ 2.923 million or 92 cents per share, a year ago. Revenues for the 1979 fiscal year were $ 256.546 million, up from the 1978 revenues of $ 236.134 million.

For the fourth quarter of fiscal 1979 net income was $ 2.114 million, or 66 cents per share, from revenues of $ 81.686 million. That compares with the year ago net income of $ 1.147 million, or 36 cents per share, from revenes of $ 57.986 million.

The corporation's chairman and president, Robert Buckner, says that uncompleted work in progress at the end of the year was $ 225 million, compared with $ 253 million at the end of 1978. "Backlog has been maintained at over $ 200 million for the third consecutive year," he says.

Bruckner also announced that a four cents-per-share dividend will be paid Jan. 7, to shareholders of record Dec. 22.

Sam P. Wallace is an international contractor specializing in mechanical, industrial and electrical construction. It has projects in 27 states and Washington, D.C. in the United States, and nine other countries, including Saudi Arabia, where it ha been awarded contracts for work in the Eastern Province and for Aramco.

(SPA photo)

MEETING : Habib Chatti, the new secretary-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, meets Sheikh Ahmad Mubarak of the Islamic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Affairs, while Development Bank President Ahmad Muhammad Ali looks on, at the IDB Monday.

Exports to rise

Kingdom major China clothes buyer

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 — Saudi Arabia is the fourth largest importer in the world of Nationalist Chinese woven garments.

The Taiwan garment association said in a statement that the Kingdom took 5.13 per cent of China's woven garment exports in the first 11 months of this year. Thus it follows the United States with 47.9 per cent, West Germany with 12.93 per cent, and Japan with 10.66 per cent.

China's exports of woven garments this year are expected to each $720 million, setting a record for any year, according to the Taiwan Garment Association.

Statistics released by the association show that exports of woven garments in the first 11 months of this year reached more than 17 million dozen, worth $662 million, while the quantity showed a gain of 40.59 per cent over the same period last year, the value increased 21.76 per cent.

The association predicted that exports for the entire year will reach 20 million dozen, worth $720 million, both figures being record highs for any year.

The association attributed the increases to "the manufacturers' shift to producing garments of higher value and the fact that changing situation in South Korea, Hong Kong, and the China mainland has turned in Taiwan's favor."

TEXTILE : An example of Nationalist China's woven textiles. Designed by Liona, the model is Lu Ya-lan.

Ahmad will attend

Traffic police to graduate

RIYADH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — Deputy Minister of the Interior Prince Ahmed will preside at the Traffic Institute Monday over the graduation of the ninth class of traffic officers and the second of students trained in the United States.

The institute's director, Capt. Abdul Aziz Al-Sbater, has said that the second group includes 83 graduates with the rank of assistant captain and 119 corporals. The second U.S.-trained batch consists of 45 graduates with the rank of assistant sergeant, he added.

The ninth class had undergone 15 months of study at the Traffic Institute on Islamic law, traffic regulations, public relations and military discipline. They helped during the Pilgrimage season this year.

Those sent to the U.S. for an 18 month course had earlier received training at the institute for three months. While in the U.S., they studied modern traffic rules and were trained on sophisticated traffic instruments.

The traffic department of the Eastern Province is meanwhile continuing its campaign to educate the public on traffic rules and to ensure that drivers possessed a valid driving license and other documents.

72 per cent in last quarter

Whittaker reports earnings jum

Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Dec. 25 — The Los Angeles based Whittaker Corporation, which staffs and manages three National Guard hospitals in the Kingdom, has reported a 72 per cent jump in earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31. It recorded an almost 50 per cent gain in annual earnings and a doubling of its dividend rate.

Saudi Arabian businessman Suliman Olayan owns approximately 500,000 shares of the 14.2 million shares outstanding, plus promissary notes and warrants that if exercised would bring his ownership in the corporation to 14 per cent.

For the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, Whittaker reported net earnings of $ 46.8 million, or $ 3.28 per share, from revenues of $ 1.07 billion. That compares with the year ago net earnings of $ 31.6 million, or $ 2.24 per sbare, from revenues of $ 2.24 per share, from revenues of $ 883.8 million.

For the fourth quarter ended Oct. 31 the corporation reported net earnings of $ 15.3 million, or $ 1.07 per share, based on revenues of $ 295 million. That wa sharply from the $ 8.9 millic 63 cents per share, in earnin the previous year. Revenue the fourth quarter of 1978 to $ 236. 1 million.

The regular quarterly divi doubled to 25 cents per sbar he paid Jan. 31, to stockhold record Jan. 10.

Whittaker's president, Je Alibrandi, says he expects th dividend rate will be mainta adding that a 20 per cent inc in fiscal 1980 earnings revenue "wouldn't he unreasonable expectation."

Saudi Comment

By Yusouf Adib Al-Aama
Al Medina

Few people outside the airline profession know that the Royal decree issued a few days ago appointing Shiekh Kamel Sindi as assistant for civil aviation to the minister of defense and aviation crowned 32 years of uninterrupted service and a long and glorious record in aviation in Saudi Arabia.

Shiekh Kamel began his service at the maintenance department of Saudi Airlines and Civil Aviation in 1947. He held several and various posts until in 1963. He was named director general of Civil Aviation, which at that time was a separate department. He held the post until six years later, when he was appointed director general of Saudia.

Since that early epoch in the modern history of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Kamel worked hard and silently, contributing accomplishments in both the Civil Aviation Department and Saudia, by studying, planning and carrying out various tasks in his capacity and as the right arm of the minister of defense and aviation.

It is difficult for our new generations to know all the difficulties and hardships and the tremend challenges and sacrifices which this man, pioneer, faced with courage, determination self-denial in so complicated and rapidly devel ing a field as civil aviation.

A glance at Saudi Arabia's airports and air and all their technological advances and excell services, and at the skilled Saudi Arabian person displaying their outstanding qualifications, wo shed light on the efforts put up by a leading offi like Sheikh Kamel Sindi.

Sheikh Kamel is a self-made man with posi attitudes, known for his ambition, hard work selfless efforts. He was a leading example of d ence and courage to all those who worked with h as he served in various positions in that vital are it developed, year after year.

Sheikh Kamel has recorded his name in the bo of honor of the Saudi Arabian airline busin More, he is a pioneer in the aeronautic indus The recent Royal decree indeed proved that wise leadership of the country does certai appreciate the accomplishments of genuine me

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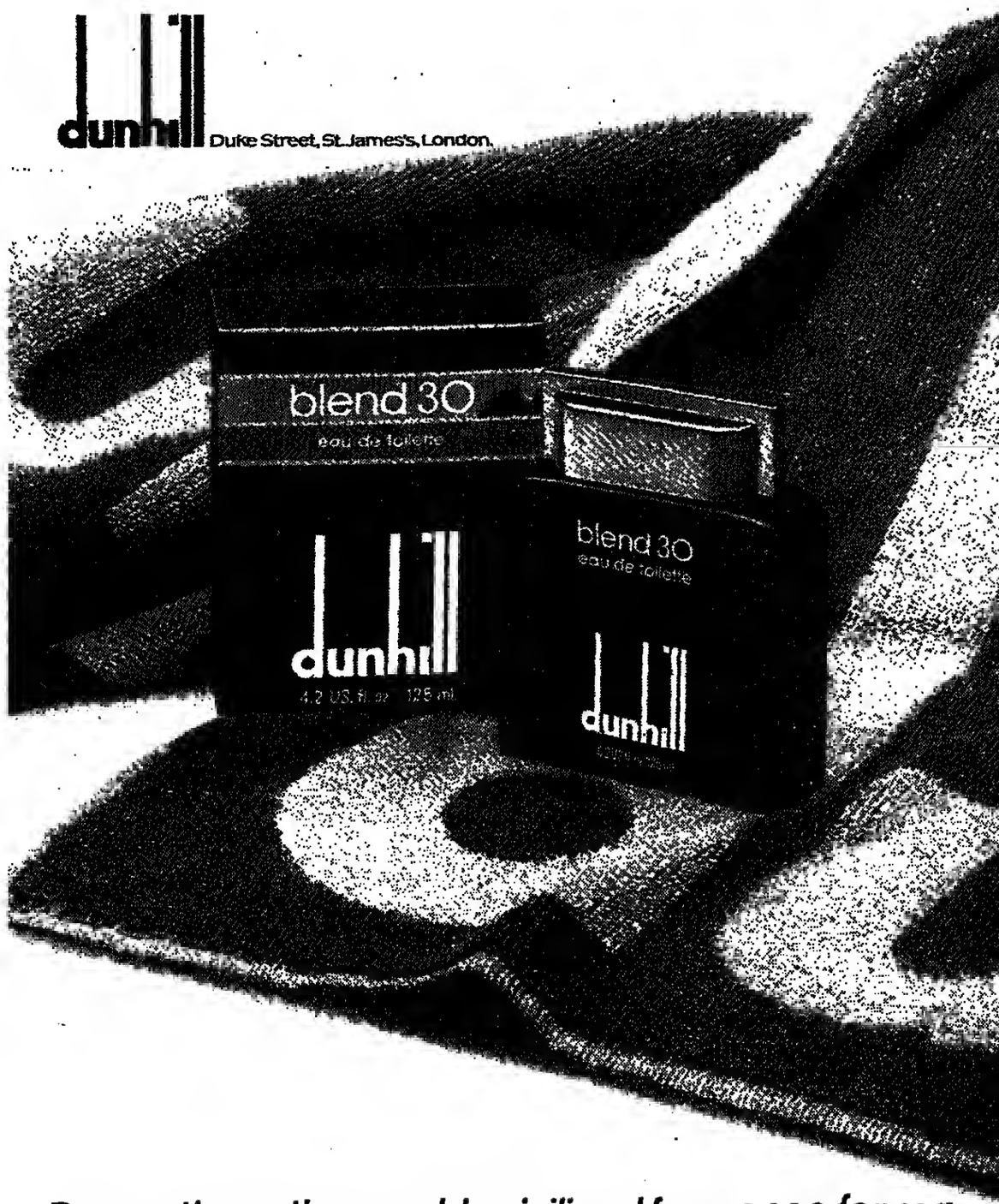

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Arafat to visit Iran for talks with Khomeini

By Hassan Laqqis
Arab News correspondent

TEHRAN, Dec. 25 — The forthcoming visit to Iran by the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat is timed to mark two occasions: the fifteenth anniversary of the start of the armed revolution of the Palestinian people; and the expulsion of the Shah last year and the return of Ayatollah Komeini as the leader of the Iranian revolution, a PLO official here has said.

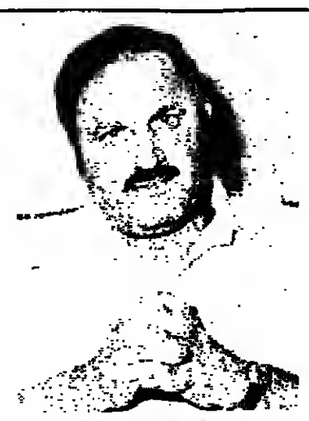
Hani Al Hassan, the PLO representative in Tehran and member of the Fateh Revolutionary Council said in an interview with *Arab News* that he has met Khomeini recently in Qom and " it was then agreed that Mr. Arafat should visit the Ayatollah to brief him on the situation in South Lebanon and on the present phase of Palestinian struggle in general."

"Arafat's visit is expected to result in an agreement on Iranian -Palestinian strategy," Hassan said.

He strongly denied that the visit was designed to impoove Iranian-Palestinian relations after a period of strain. "The two revolutions are in an indissoluble alliance and all talk of strained relations is pure wishful thinking from the enemies of both sides. Ayatollah Khomeini himself is the guarantee that Palestine will always remain foremost among revolutionary Iran's concerns." Hassan stressed.

Hassan denied that the Palestinian movement had anything to do with the occupation of the American embassy or the capture and interrogation of the hostages held there. Such rumors, he said are put about by those elements in the United States who are afraid of the shift in American public opinion in favor of the Palestinian cause, especially after the incident which led to the resignation of Mr. Andrew Young, the then U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. The Iranians, Hassan said, are certainly in no need of Palestinian help in this or other matters.

On the PLO's mediation in the American-Iranian crisis, Hassan said that the PLO's position is not that of a neutral third party, but of a party tied to Iran by ties of brotherhood and common destiny.



Hani Al Hassan

Turkey questions 5,000 leftists over student riots

ISTANBUL, Dec. 25 (AP) — Martial law authorities Tuesday began questioning an estimated 5,000 leftist activists arrested during wide spread student-led disturbances that left one dead.

Monday's country-wide campaign of protest was the worst united leftist action in this violence-plagued country since May Day demonstrations were held in areas unaffected by martial law.

Many of tbose seized at campus and in Ankara, the capital, were high school students and teachers affiliated with the radical Tob-Der Teachers Association. They were marking the first anniversary of a sectarian massacre in the south-eastern Turkish city of Kahramamara that left 111 dead and some 200 wounded.

In Ankara, one youth was killed Monday in clashes between riot police and leftist high school students.

On another campus, militants engaged security forces in a running battle that spilled into a nearby side-streets. Military authorities dispatched tanks and armored vehicles to quell the uprising.

Turkey's major cities were calm Tuesday but security measures were stiff to ward off more unauthorized demonstrations or violence timed to commemorate the Kahramamaras incident.

The latest wave of leftist agitation comes during repeated communiques by martial law authorities ordering students to heed a call for a boycott by the teachers' organization.

Martial law was proclaimed in Turkey's 13 of 67 provinces in the wake of the bloody killings in Kahramanmaras.

Later Tuesday, gunmen shot and killed a district leader of the ultra-rightist Nationalist Movement Party as sporadic student demonstrations continued for a second day.

Ayatollah Muhammad Moffateh

CIA blamed for mullah's killing

TEHRAN, Dec. 25 (OFNS) — Iran's leaders have no doubts about who was responsible for the shooting to death of Dr. Muhammad Moffateh, head of Tehran University's theological faculty, and a close associate of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The ruling Revolutionary Council immediately described the assassination as "the work of CIA and Savak agents." Khomeini himself, in a message of "congratulations" on the achievement of martyrdom, said: "America is happy that, by creating terror in the hearts of the nation who are the soldiers of the Koran, they can check the holy jihad (war) of the faith of God."

Dr. Moffateh was killed by gunmen as he entered the theological faculty building last week. The killers escaped on motorcycles. Two unknown groups, oue called Cobra Snake, the other simply "FM", claimed responsibility in telephone calls.

The Cobra caller said his group was trying persons and carrying out death sentences according to the 77th verse of the Koran, which concerns the "Law of Retaliation."

For most people, however, the killing bore the hallmarks of Forghan, a shadowy organization of assassins believed responsible for the murder of four second-ranking mullahs of Khomeini's entourage since the revolution. Its ideology is apparently extreme Islamic. Why it should kill clergymen (and wby not the most senior ones) remains a mystery.

The assassination led to a particularly colorful contribution from the anonymous scribe who writes the communiques issued by the students holding the American hostages.

He wrote: "Every day a hand comes out from the sleeve of the criminal U.S. and aims at the heart and brain of a child of this revolution ... ignorant of the fact that any drop of Islamic militants' blood helps the tulips of life and victory to grow."

The killing has scarcely improved the chances of early release for the 50 hostages, who are completing their eighth week inside the embassy. After a surprisingly muted reaction to the departure of the deposed Shah for Panama, the mood on the streets has once again turned ugly and anti-American, and, for the first time in weeks, reporters have been collared by groups of mourners and asked if they are Americans.

But, even before the latest killing, the faint hope that a compromise might be found had been snuffed out. In the most conciliatory remark since the hostages were taken on Nov. 4, Foreign Minister Sadek Ghotbzadeh said last Monday that some of the hostages might be released before Christmas, adding: "We will try to defuse the crisis. I certainly don't want this crisis for ever."

The next day he was slapped down by the students — and not for the first time. They accused the foreign ministry of "going over the limit in remarks about the spies, their trial, their release or meeting with them."

The last word is still with Khomeini, and he has been showing no sign of compromise. One possible scenario emerging this week is that a "grand jury" will be set up to arraign the United States for its behavior in Iran during the reign of the Shah. Some of the hostages would give evidence, and, after that, the trial proper of the hostages would begin. Presumably it would be based on the Islamic principles which foreign journalists have seen in action in Tehran's Evin prison in recent days.

At these trials a bench consisting of a turbaned mullah, a young revolutionary judge and a member of the Revolutionary Council sit at a table in a long room surrounded by photographs of revolutionary martyrs. Facing them sit the accused, and behind the accused are rows of spectators, witnesses, and revolutionary guards.

The proceedings begin with reciting from the Holy Koran.

There are no defense lawyers, since the accused invariably admit their guilt and throw themselves on the mercy of the court. One comforting thought is that, since the heady first days of the revolution, justice has become, in the words of one judge, "more Islamic and less revolutionary, with more emphasis on forgiveness and mercy."

Ayatollah Muhammad Moffateh

(AP photo)

KHOMEINI SUPPORTER : A young Iranian girl clasps a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini at the regular Friday gathering for prayers at Tehran university.

Algeria mediates Libya-PLO rift

DAMASCUS, Dec. 25 (R) — An Algerian envoy had talks Monday with Palestinian commando leaders on how to end the dispute between the Palestinians and Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi Palestinian sources said. Dr. Ahmad Taleb Al-Ibrahimi met George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), as well as leaders of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DLFP) and the hard-line PFLP-General Command, the sources said.

Ahmad Jibril arrives in Libya

BEIRUT, Dec. 25 (R) — The leader of a hard-line Palestinian commando organization arrived in Tripoli Monday night and praised Libyan support for the Palestinian commando movement, the Libyan news agency JANA reported Tuesday. It did not mention the duration or reasons of the visit by Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Bomb rocks Lebanon Mufti's office

BIERUT, Dec. 25 (R) — A bomb exploded early Tuesday at the main entrance of the Beirut offices of the Grand Mufti, Lebanon's top Muslim religious leader causing some damage but no casualties, official sources said. Prime Minister Salim Hoss expressed his condemnation of the explosion to the Mufti, Sheikh Hassan Khaled, the sources said. There was no immediate indication who planted the bomb.

Israel expels UNIFIL officer

TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (AP) — A Nigerian United Nations officer who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for allegedly smuggling arms from Lebanon to Palestinian operatives inside Israel was expelled late Monday. Lt. Col. Alfred Gom was convicted and sentenced by an Israeli district court Monday but officials later decided to deport him to Nigeria instead of implementing the sentence.

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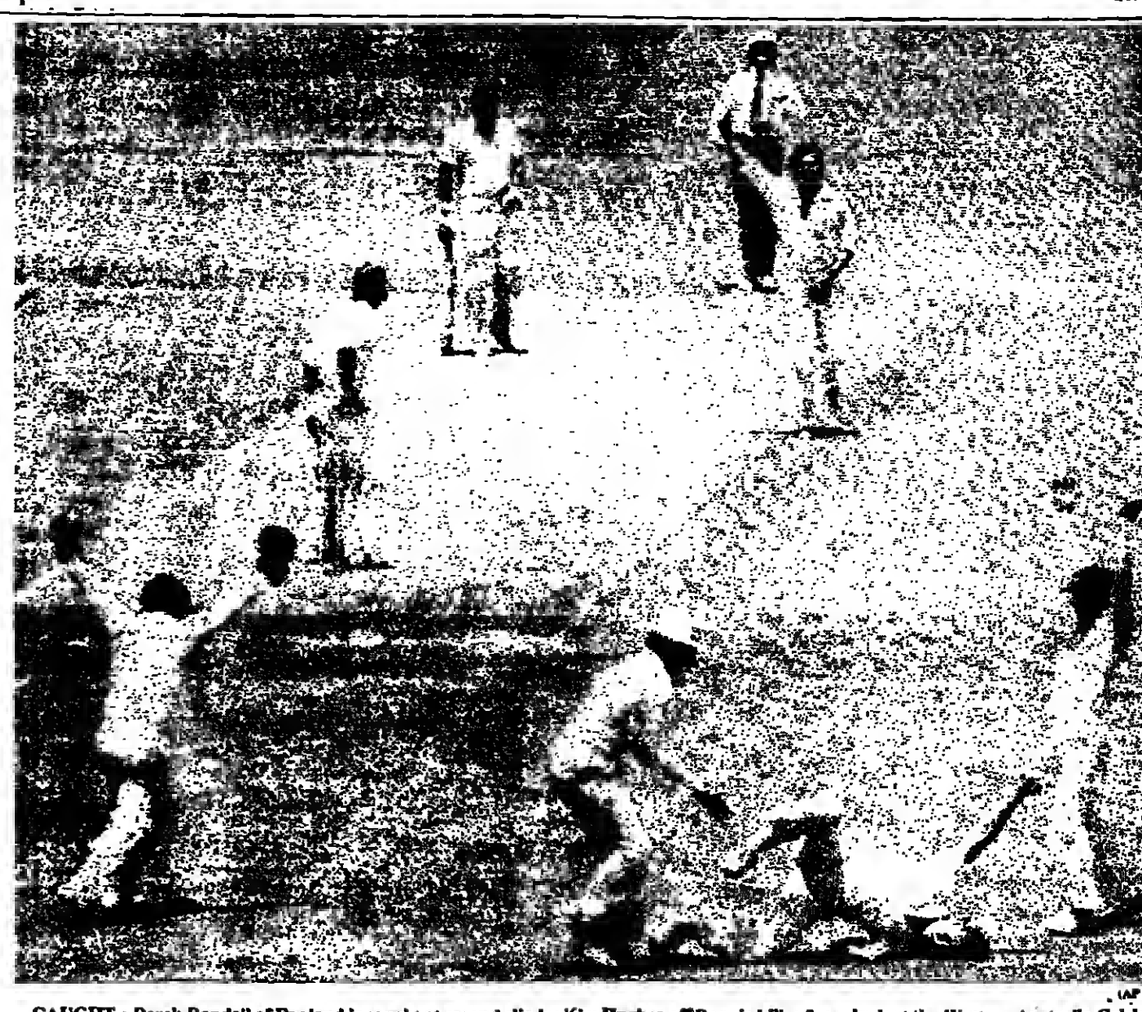
(AP photo)

DOWNHILL : Steve Podborski of Canada in the World Cup downhill ski race in Schladming, Aostria, Saturday. He was placed first, but the remainder of the race was cancelled because weather conditions were felt dangerous.



(AP

CAUGHT : Derek Randall of England is caught at second slip by Kim Hughes off Dennis Lillee for a duck at the Western Australia Crick Ground in Perth in the last Test.

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First day of fourth Test

Pakistani bowlers scatter India

KANPUR, India, Dec. 25 (R) — Pakistan's seam bowlers tore through India's batting oo the first day of the fourth Test Tuesday limiting to 117 for eight and giving their side a great start in their attempt to square the series.

Pakistan, trailing 1-0 after losing the third Test, seemed to be fourth handicapped when paceman Imran Khan was declared unfit because of a pulled muscle. But Sikander Bakht and Ehteshamuddin more than made up for the loss of Imran.

Sikander took five wickets for 36 runs from 20.2 overs and Ehteshamuddin, Imran's replacement, grabbed three more for 41 from 21 overs by the time bad light stopped play shortly after tea.

The only resistance on a lush green wicket came from the middle order pair of Yashpal Sharma and Roger Binny, who hit 41 for the fifth wicket, aod tailenders Karsan Ghavri and Shivlal Yadav, who added 43 without being separated at the end.

But the four leading Indian batsmen had contributed only ten runs as India collapsed to four for 17 during the morning.

Scoreboard on the first day of the fourth Test.

India First Innings

S.M. Gavaskar b Sikander	2
C.P.S. Chauhan c Zaheer b Sikander d.b. Vengsarkar c Wasim Bari b Siander	6 0
G.R. Vishwanath · Mudassar b Ehteshamuddin	2
Yashpal Sharma c Wasim Bari b Ehteshamuddin	16
Roger Binny b Sikander	29
S.M.H. Kirmani b Ehteshamuddin	0
Kapil Dev c Mudassar b Bakht	2
K.D. Ghavri not out	22
Shivlal Yadav not out	21
Extras (nb-10 lb-1 b-1)	12
Total (eight wickets)	112

Wicket falls: 1-4 2-4 3-11 4-17 5-58 6-67 7-69 8-69.

Bowling: Sikander Bakht 72-9-36-5.

Ehteshamuddin 21-9-41-3.

Mudassar Nazar 8-4-16-0.

Asif Iqbal 5-2-7-0.

Others not so lucky

Halifax will meet Manchester City

LONDON, Dec. 25 (R) — Fourth Division Halifax has given itself an enviable present, a chance to entertain "Giants" in the oext round of England's Football Association. Two other small clubs wait at least a little longer.

In the third attempt to decide its round two match, Halifax finally beat Walsall, joint League leader, on a pitch like a skating rink. In extra time center back Peter Burke scored and 10 minutes later he headed Steve Smith to make it 2-0. So after five hours play, Halifax won the right to face First Divisioo Manchester City in the third round, when the major clubs eoter the competitioo.

Walsall's co-leader, Portsmouth, shared six goals in its replay against Wimbledoo anchored to the foot of the Third Divisioo. Extra time failed to break the deadlock so a third match in Thursday must decide who plays who to First Division Middlesbrough in January. Wimbledon scored in each half, but the 17,000 crowd still saw Portsmouth survive.

Another would-be "Giantkiller," from Division Four, Wigan, was frustrated after taking a three nil lead over its host, oon-league Norwich Victoria.

Despite the competitioo with last-minute shopping, some 7,500 people in the small Cheshire town of Northwich (populatioo: 21,000) turned up to cheer oo the local partners. But they fell sileot as goals by Tooy Quinn, Tommy Gore and Colin Methven plunged them toward a quick exist from the cup.

All was not lost. Suddenly fog swirled round the tiny ground and the referee abandoned the match with 25 minutes go.

Results:

English Football Association Cup
Second Round Replay

Norwich Victoria 0 Wigan 3 (Abandoned after 65 minutes due to fog. Eventual winner away to Chelsea in the third round).

Second Round Second Replay

Halifax 2 Walsall 0 (after extra time. Halifax home to Manchester City).

IN THE AIR :Des Bremner of Aston Villa attempts to clear from the Villa goalmouth, with Chris Jones of Tottenham Hotspur on the right, in a White Hart Lane game last week.

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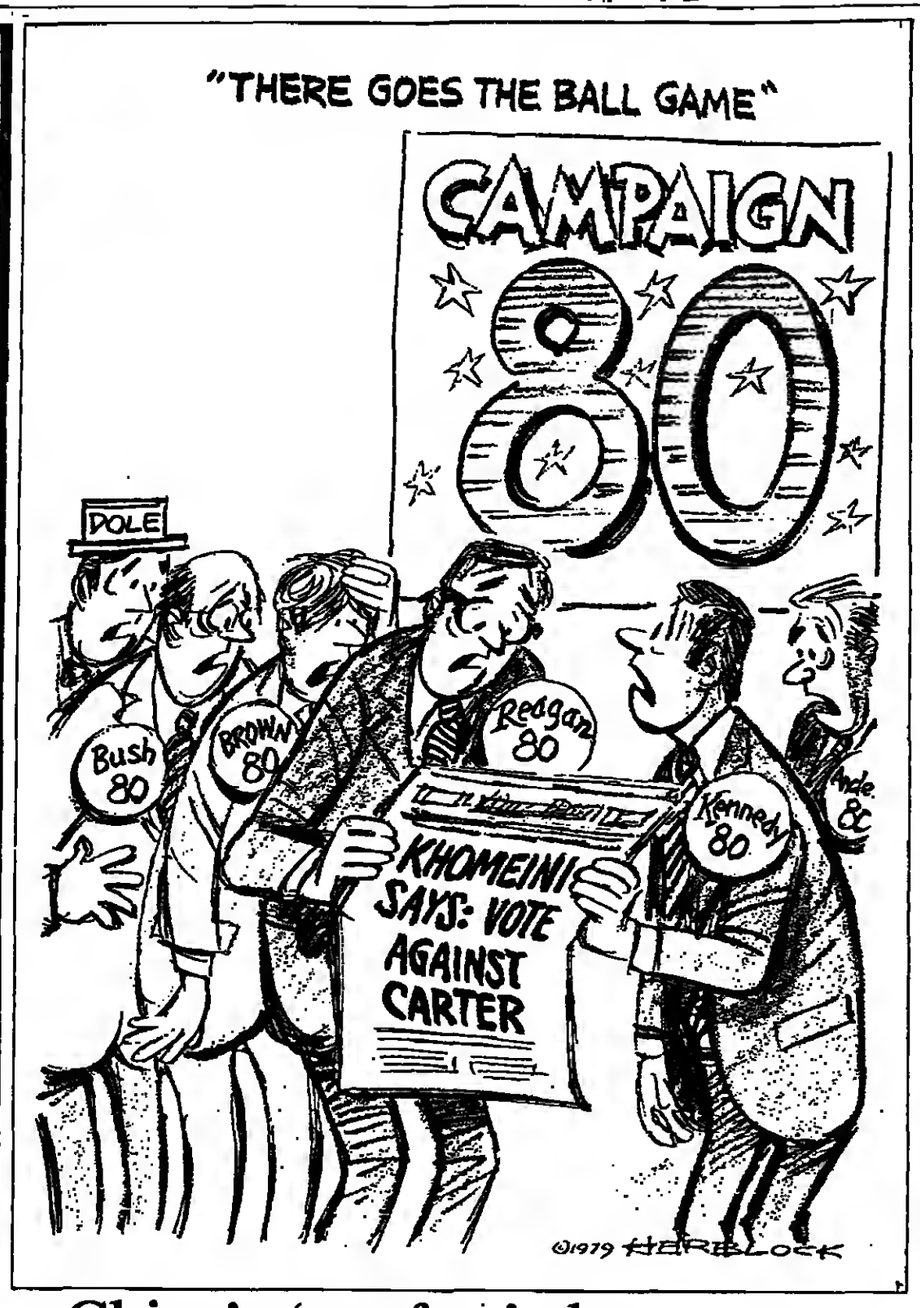

120 fringe candidates challenge Carter

By Paul Macdonald

WASHINGTON — For most would-be American presidents, the beginning of their long, uphill struggle takes place in the snows of New Hampshire or on the frozen plains of the state of Iowa.

There are some candidates, though, for whom the starting-gun was fired this year in a disused supermarket on the outskirts of Atlanta, Georgia: their brief appearance at a formal convention of also-rans is likely to be our only sighting of them in the entire unfolding campaign.

So, while Kennedy and Bush and Carter and Reagan and Connally and Baker and Anderson and Brown and Crane and Dole do noisy battle, spare a few thoughts for those from whom we'll likely never hear again.

Spare a thought, for example, for presidential candidate number FEC 00001318, Donald Badgley, of Poughkeepsie, New York. He has filled in the proper forms (of which there are two) and has filed formal notice of intention to run with the Federal Election Commission in Washington. He has a campaign manager and a treasurer; and he has, like his 120 other like-minded presidential candidates, a program for saving America from disaster.

Badgley's program involves moving the nation's capital to Iowa, appointing the former child film star Shirley Temple Black as vice president, giving women 50 per cent of his cabinet jobs and praying a great deal. "If Americans lived simpler lives and trusted in God, we wouldn't need SALT," he told his rivals at the Atlanta convention — to considerable applause.

Badgley is 60, has a long white beard and shaggy white shoulder-length hair, and is legally blind and a diabetic. His only campaign while he is on the campaign trail is a five-foot shepherd's crook — "the only staff I'll ever need." He travels everywhere by Greyhound bus — including to the Atlanta convention — and has spent $ 1,000 so far promoting his ideas. His treasurer is not overworked: campaign contributions total $ 26.

The convention, which attracted about 20 also-ran candidates, was organized by one of their number, a Georgia investment adviser named Nick Belluso. He promises that when he gets to the White House he will "just put up a rocking chair on the front porch and do nothing for four years." The last time he ran for office was in 1978, when he tried to persuade voters to elect him governor of Georgia by hiring a hypnotist to appear on his TV commercials. He got 12,000 votes — not bad by any standards.

Nick Belluso, one gathers, is perhaps not wholly serious about his run for the 1980 presidency. He will confide that he has a sneaking feeling that possibly Carter and Reagan or one of the more prominent candidates will win. But in that belief, at least at the Atlanta gathering, he is very much on his own.

Badgley is powerfully convinced that he can and will get into the White House next November. And, as far as one could gather, each of the others who spoke at the red-white-and-blue podium in the converted supermarket, had a similar faith in his own ability to win.

Frank Ahern certainly did. Ahern, who comes from Louisiana, is a former Marine who wears his bemedalled beret to show people "how I voted for you back in the war." He was wounded six times, he says.

Frank Ahern's plan for national salvation calls for massive government funding of airships, fish-farming and organized recreation — airships to provide energy-efficient transport, fish to keep people well and cheaply fed, and compulsory organized games to keep them fit.

He would like huge cultivation plants for oysters, which he evidently likes very much. "Under Frank Ahern," he says, placing his hand at chin-level, "you'll have oysters up to here."

Bill Maddox, candidate number FEC 00001296, is already a millionaire, and can afford to fly to places like Atlanta, rather than take the bus. He made his money selling carpets and perpetual carpet-cleaning contracts to housewives living in suburban Baltimore. He now lives in Miami, and turned up to speak at the convention wearing a white linen suit, a white silk tie, white plastic shoes and a white straw hat. He spent most of his time disco-dancing with Belluso's cheerleaders.

Then there is Earl Blackjack Stevens, who will sack the entire Congress when he gets to power, and will raise the speed limit from 55 mph to 70 mph, to please his truck-driver colleagues. James Montgomery, a former undertaker from Webb City, Missouri, who is raising funds by selling cookie catalogues. Edward McDowell, the only black man to attend, plans to invite Richard Nixon back to run the White House.

Alvin Jacobson, from Pennsylvania, has perhaps the most elegant and simple reason for wanting supreme office: "I got to hear there was a Jefferson and a Jackson and a Johnson who got to be president," he said in an interview, "and I figured that if these guys could get there by having their names begin with the letter "J", then why the heck shouldn't I. It's a natural advantage I have, and I'm going to damn well use it."

Some might say, of course, that Badgley and Ahern and Blackjack Stevens, and the rest, are no less sane than Kennedy and Carter and Crane. They might add that anyone who truly wants to be president has a screw loose somewhere. And there would, of course, be a grain of truth in what they say.

The American people have now seen them on the small screen or read about them in the newspapers. They have not, so far as it is possible to discern, rallied to them by the millions. This week's opinion polls have nothing to say about them, a piece of news that will, one suspects, only persuade them to campaign a little harder. — (OFNS)

China's 'perfect' democracy

By Dennis Bloodworth

SINGAPORE — Peking's "Democracy Wall," has been banished beyond the old city moat, the dissident champions of human rights have been severely chastized, and from a freezing Jan. 1 the Chinese millions will face the full rigors of a new Communist legal code. As the 1980s open, in consequence, the prospects for "democracy" and "human rights" in China have never been better — in Chinese terms.

Western observers were shocked by the harsh prison sentence passed on the militant poster-paster Wei Jingsheng in October, and have since looked askance at the stripping of the famous wall on which he urged the Chinese to "unite under the flag of democracy" against the "despots" that ruled them. But to China's Communist leaders, all Western censure is sheer hypocrisy.

Yon accord people their "human rights," the Chinese claim, by ending man's exploitation of man, abolishing property and privilege, and making the masses masters of their country. Since this can be achieved only by practising "Socialist democracy" under the leadership of the Communist Party, it follows that those calling for the overthrow of that system in favor of "Western democracy" (which has failed contemptibly to end exploitation) are not defending human rights, hut threatening them. They are indictable as counter-revolutionaries under the new legal code, and when they are punished, human rights are not violated, but upheld.

By the same token the downtown forum where mischief-makers "peddled anarchism under the cover of freedom" could no longer be tolerated.

However, angry young men may now glue their grievances to a more secluded wall in west Peking provided they register their identities and keep their criticism within Socialist limits.

This seemingly anti-democratic "concession" was in itself an exercise in Chinese "democracy," for it was no ukase tossed down from on high by Chairman Hua Guefeng, but ostensibly a decision ratified by the standing committee of China's parliament, the National People's Congress (NPC).

The essence of the system is "democratic centralism" whereby, ideally, all party organizations and popular assemblies are elected, the lower echelons submit their views on all issues to those above them until they reach the apex at Peking, and the highest then put out directives in the light of those views which all must thereafter obey.

Mao and his infamous quadriga of ultra-leftist cronies reduced this vulnerable system, combined of upflowing "democracy" and downflowing "discipline," to a cracked facade. They flouted the constitution, threw out the legal code, and tried to impose their ruinous "revolutionary" rule by cabal on all China.

Quoting Mao's dated dogma as immutable holy writ, they put class war before construction and politics before output, and set out to turn the whole country into a closed circuit of egalitarian collectives in which making money was an ideological sin. This means that their successors have had the advantages of an expensive education, a costly "negative lesson" in what not to do. Today dogma is a dirty word, whereas democracy is not. The elected party organizations and the NPC are properly convened. The NPC, whose standing committee has met 12 times in less than two years, has approved a new constitution, a new legal code, and the revival of the ministry of justice and the regular courts.

This is not the West, there is no habeas corpus, and it has been laid down that, although the courts are independent, the party must intervene and correct them "when they commit errors." On the other hand a new electoral law provides for direct elections by secret ballot to people's congresses up to county level, and the first were held in the east city district of Peking last month.

Modernization has replaced class war as the sacred duty of the proletariat. Material incentives, making money and raising output have become respectable again, and, since "democracy" is good for production, workers' congresses are being introduced in factories and managerial cadres are often elected from the shop-floor. Moreover, as China opens its doors to foreign culture and foreign investment, liberal and capitalist influences inevitably seep through.

The miserable legacy of Mao and his Gang is such that China still seethes with discontent, and there is always a danger of a radical backlash or an explosion of general defiance that will force China's bosses back to despotism in defense of the system.

However the present rulers themselves candidly admit that "Socialist democracy" in China is still far from perfect. The future therefore depends on the readiness of bold yet prudent men to fight for maximum freedom within a constitutional framework, and to be content if they can ensure that it does not degenerate into a farcical formality, but flourishes during the coming decade. (OFNS)

THE SANCTIONS ROW

e United States administration is well aware that economic ions by themselves will not force Iran to release the American ges held in Tehran. But it persists in pushing them through the d Nations in the hope of demonstrating as well as increasing s diplomatic isolation, so that it might become more amenable in uture negotiations.

ernational economic sanctions do not really have a successful ry. Even an economy as small as that of Rhodesia, and a regime ernationally isolated as the Rhodesian one was, succumbed to means than sanctions. Iran, quite clearly, is neither as isolated s economically dependent as Rhodesia. The oil revenues alone e that the regime will be confident in dealing with any such enge.

n sells about 3 million barrels daily, more than half of which through the highly favorable spot market, with the rest sold at latively high official price of $ 30 per barrel. This means that the in production to about a half in comparison with the days of the has not reflected itself in a commensurate fall in reveoue.

t if this means that sanctions, as far as the Iranians are con- d, and if the Americans can ever push them through the United ns, are a containable challenge, they cannot be said to have gible effects on an economy as dependent on foreign imports as anian. The internal rate of inflation, already a severe worry, l rocket, and shortages of some basic materials would immedi- ensue.

his were to happen, the American hope is that it would serve to te the Iranian people from its leadership. But this is far from n. There is no guarantee that internal economic difficulties will the cause of a more intransigent stand, with the standing threat rring the hostages on trial for spying put to immediate mentation.

such an eventuality, the Americans for their part would be l to match this by a counteraction of their own — perhaps by a blockade against Iran. This course of action, as *Arab News* has able to ascertain, is by no means a distant possibility as far as ington is concerned. But here the danger of international rement is quite obvious. The Soviet Union has declared its ition even to economic sanctions, against which it might use its And the rest of the international community might feel a ened third party.

Peace hope in Sahara

By John Gretton

LONDON, — In an extraordinary language mix-up, a mini-summit of the Organization of African Unity early this month gave back to Morocco in English what it had just taken away in French and Arabic.

Meeting in Monrovia, under the chairmanship of President William Tolbert of Liberia, to discuss the Western Sahara, the heads of state of Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania and Mali called on Morocco, in French and Arabic, to withdraw its troops from the whole of the disputed territory.

However, the English version, which was finally judged to be the correct one, referred only to that part of the Sahara which had formerly been occupied by Mauritania. Despite this confusion, the heads of state left King Hassan (who at the last minute had declined to attend) in no doubt where their sympathies lay. In the presence of President Chadli of Algeria, they called on all parties to observe a ceasefire as a prelude to a referendum, to be organized jointly by the OAU and the U.N. They also undertook to form an all-African police force to supervise the referendum.

Even more alarming, from Morocco's point of view, was the scarcely veiled threat at the two-day conference that the OAU might admit to membership the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. That is the name of the government-in-exile of the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrilla movement which, for the last four years, has been fighting for control of the Western Sahara. So far, 34 countries, mostly in Africa, have recognized the SADR.

A further six African recognitions would be enough to get the requisite majority within the OAU, and it was being strongly suggested that those six would be shortly forthcoming. Monrovia reinforced the diplomatic isolation of Morocco. Only three weeks earlier in New York, the U.N. General Assembly had passed by an overwhelming majority a motion couched in similar terms.

The U.N. motion explicitly recognized the "legitimacy" of the Polisario's struggle, and "deeply deplored" Morocco's continued occupation of the territory. It also insisted that the Polisario should participate fully in any peace process.

Yet King Hassan is not defeated. He cannot hope to overcome the Polisario completely without invading their bases in southern Algeria, but recent Moroccan counter-attacks in the Sahara appear to have stopped the spectacular successes the Polisario were claiming only a couple of months ago.

Morocco's position on the ground can only be improved when the up-to-date counter-insurgency hardware, finally authorized by President Carter is delivered. All this adds up to a continuing stalemate. The only hope lies in the English-language version of the final communique of the Monrovia mini-summit.

If Morocco could be persuaded to withdraw from the southern part formerly occupied by Mauritania, there would at least be a possible basis for negotiation, and a chance of arriving at the "African solution to an African problem" that the OAU is striving for.

If Hassan rejects the OAU olive branch the OAU may carry out its threat to admit the SADR to membership. That would be tantamount to expelling Morocco. It would also mean that peace was as far away as ever. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

spapers Tuesday led with ini President Zia-ul-Haq's in Saudi Arabia and his ith King Khaled in Riyadh. pers said that the two cen- their talks on Arab and tional issues while the visit- esident also congratulated ng on the purging of the Haram in Mecca from the renegades.

papers frontpaged Mon- neeting of the Council of rs and which approved nendations on speedy entation of the housing s in the Kingdom. Iran's demand from Panama to er the former Shah figured ently on the front pages. newspapers also gave a age play to the continued of the Palestinians by the authorities on the West f the Jordan.

Khaled's patronage of the ion of a new batch of at the King Faisal Air y on Wednesday and Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi's message to the King congratulating him on the elimination of sedition by a band of renegades at the Holy Mosque in Mecca appeared, prominently on the front pages. *Al Jazirah* said in a front-page story that the Turkish finance minister, due in Riyadh Tuesday evening, was carrying messages from Turkish President Fakhri Kuruturk and Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel for King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd.

Concentrating on President Zia's visit to the Kingdom, *Al Medina* said his discussions with King Khaled on Islamic and Arab issues added a new page to the history of bilateral relations which had always been characterized by mutual confidence and fraternity. What has reinforced Saudi Arabia's relations with Pakistan was the latter's adoption of the Islamic law (Sharia) as the country's constitution, said the paper, and praised strong relations between the two countries which were based on Islamic brotherhood.

The paper reaffirmed that the Kingdom had become the focal point in the Islamic-Arab-international axis, assuming a pioneering place in every field. The Arab and Islamic issues were the foremost concern of this country, said the paper.

Okaz said in an editorial that the Sandi-Pakistani talks, which were being held at a delicate time of the Islamic nation, reaffirmed the need for an effective Islamic solidarity. This solidarity alone can enable the Islamic nation to meet the challenges, it said, adding that the Kingdom's effective role toward the Muslims and the faith has been instrumental in reinforcing this solidarity.

The paper mentioned the Pakistani president's efforts in enforcing the Islamic law in his country and said such efforts only strengthened Saudi Arabia's permanent call for the realization of Islamic solidarity through a firm adherence to the Islamic faith and its injunctions. The paper urged all the Islamic states to follow suit of Pakistan in the matter of application of the Islamic laws, so that the Islamic nation can assume its correct position in the world.

Al Nadwa also lauded Saudi-Pakistani relations and said these relations took their roots from the teachings and principles of the Islamic faith, which stressed solidarity, cooperation and mutual sympathy among the Muslims. The paper expressed satisfaction with the growing relations between the two countries in a number of crucial issues.

The paper expressed confidence that the Pakistani president's visit would help in the achievement of more coordination that would serve bilateral relations and provide further boost for solidarity among the Muslims.

Al Jazirah concentrated on Israeli barbarism against the Arab freedom-fighters who have been thrown behind the prison bars inside the occupied territory. It condemned the Zionist despotic activities and denounced its plans to set up the Elon Moreh Jewish settlement on Palestinian territory. Only a couple of days ago, it said, the Israeli occupation forces attacked Palestinian residents who were demonstrating against the shifting of the Elon Moreh settlement to Deir Al-Hattab, another West Bank village. Not only this, the Israeli forces attacked the Beir Zeit University on the West Bank and arrested the student demonstrators against the Zionist policy of Jewish settlements on the Arab lands.

The paper regretted that all these happenings were taking place within the sight of the Arab world which was still torn with mutual differences, while the rest of the world has now taken a lukewarm attitude after countless condemnations of the Israeli policy.

" Progressive information dialogue, eh !! "

AL-RIYADH

)f dead souls and unknown soldiers

YURI DRUZHNIKOV

writer disappeared, though ly noticed for a long time e was missing. His readers ed he was working on a new His fellow writers, a more l lot, felt sorry for him; usly, he had taken to lunch- vodka.

writer himself wasn't aware while that he was missing. one day on the street he ed into a critic who asked amazement, " But didn't e last year ? "

ot as far as I know, " the said.

hen why have I been d to eliminate your name my critical analysis of this prose ? "

tle while after that, the wri- ceived a phone call from a an he knew, a kindly women ad organized at least 50 dis- n sessions between him and aders. " I'm calling from a booth," she said. "Please mention me by name. An came to remove all your and burn them, So... well,... ded to divide them up and em to a few of our old-time s. But tell me — what on is going on ? "

writer's books disappeared the bookshops. His byline ed from magazines and apers. His voice, which had d regularly in a radio prog- r parents about the prob- f their children, fell silent. A time later he heard his own spoken out loud in the foyer Central House of Writers. unfamiliar individual was " You heard what hap- of course. He's living d already... and there goes ore ! "

writer himself didn't know living abroad. So he paid a his dental clinic in Moscow about a tooth that was ring him. But the head of the said he had received instruc- not to treat him any more. im, and not any member of nily.

ou want me to lose all my ? "

s not what I want, it's what I want. I don't want any trou-

nge incidents continued to The writer's newest book ready in type at the publishing house Sovetskaya Rossiya. It was a children's book about the adventures of a monkey who comes to live with a human family and almost becomes human herself. Without warning, the book was taken off the press. The writer was told, in whispers, that this step had been taken after a phone call from the organizational secretary of the Moscow branch of the Union of Soviet Writers.

Two more books in different stages of production also disappeared mysteriously from other publishing houses. Then a friend who flew in from Astrakhan described an incident he had witnessed in that city at the mouth of the River Volga. One morning he noticed two women dressed in black work smocks walking along the embankment where the theater posters were displayed. They took out long knives and scraped the writer's name and the title of his comedy, " Teacher in Love," off the theater boards.

By now the writer was beginning to question his own existence. He knew for sure that he was not living abroad and yet he didn't seem to be living in Moscow. Where was he, then ? The word " liquidated " was too crude to apply to his situation ; moreover, it recalled a dismal past one would prefer to forget. Perhaps he should think of himself as... canceled ?

The non-existent character was once a popular theme of 19th century Russian literature. One of Gogol's heroes works up a profitable little business by traveling through Russia and buying up " dead souls. " Tolstoy even put a " living corpse " on the stage. The writer had always regarded this sort of thing as an outmoded literary device. But now it appeared that he himself had become a dead soul and a living corpse. As a writer he had been anulled as a human being he went on existing in part.

But the odd thing was that the Soviet Writers' Union had never sent him any notification of expulsion. In fact, the last letter he had received from them commended him for outstanding civic participation in community literary activity. What to do now ? He decided to take the bull by the horns. He wrote a letter to Georgi Markov, first secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, and another to its organizational secretary. Was he expelled or not ? If he was expelled, what were the legal grounds ? If not, why was he being deprived of his right to work at his profession ?

There was no answer. The Union had probably already filed his number away as canceled, and therefore he no longer existed. So he went in person to try to straighten out the whole matter. The reception clerks at the entrance recognized him at once and refused to let him into the building.

" But why not ? "

" We were told to tell you that you can guess for yourself why not. "

He did guess. When all is said and done, it is just a touch uncomfortable — even for a bureaucrat — to cancel a writer out of existence. (And not even because of " inadmissible " writings or convictions — he hadn't as yet expressed any — but for four simple words conveyed to the Soviet emigration office : I want to leave.)

The list of writers expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union since its formation in 1934 includes some of the most distinguished names in Russian literature. Cynics have been remarked that membership in the Union was conceived for the precise purpose of creating the fear of expulsion.

But in the good old days, expulsions were carried out officially. Expelled writers were notified. Now a new category had been created for the canceled writer : the Closet Expellee. The Union had become so secret an organization that a member was not allowed to know whether he was or was not a member.

Thanks to the friendship of an " unknown soldier " (the current Soviet expression for people one doesn't mention by name), the writer was told about the discussion of his case. The secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Writers' Union's Moscow branch had asserted that the writer had " started down the road to treason against his people. " An accusation of treason, let me tell you, is no joke. Under the Soviet Criminal Code, treason is punishable by death.

The writer pondered his crime. By what bizarre logic could emigration be equated with treason ? Precisely which people was he accused of betraying ? He had always considered himself a Russian writer. He loved the Russian language, its literature and its culture.

" Let me tell you something in the strictest confidence, " a Union bigwing finally told me during an unofficial conversation outside on the street, while he kept looking around uneasily. Upstairs, they don't like what's going on. The culture leak, the brain drain, whatever you want to call it. Musicians playing 'The Flight of the Bumblebee.' Writers getting up and taking a walk. My heartfelt advice to you is: Sit tight and keep quiet till they decided to let you go."

" I've been sitting tight for three years now," I said " When will the day come?"

"Someday the day will come. Be a smart fellow. Use your head."

"I'm trying. I'm Top Secret. Every word I put on paper is unpublishable. So tell me, then — if I'm not allowed to publish children's stories officially, what's left for me to do — write them for "samizdat?".

"Sh-h-h! You're only harming yourself with that kind of talk. The most sensible thing you can do is to keep quiet."

In the quaintly naive 19th century, it was believed that a Russian writer was a person dedicated to revealing the truth as he saw it. Now the Union delivers its latest directive to writers: Keep quiet.

The basic principle is elementary. A writer who leaves the country or wants to leave the country has never existed. He is erased not only from the present but also from the past. A coded message, consisting of one word, goes out to all the publishing houses: "... too."

Here's an example of how the system works. Two or three years ago, a distinguished historian and writer emigrated (he's now a professor at an American university). We'll call him Andrew Nerev because that isn't his name. A prestigious Moscow publishing house then received a phone call with the message, "Nerev, too!"

This was the code signifying that Nerev had left the country and must be dematerialized.

The editor-in-chief called the senior editor into his office and said to him, "Nerev, too!" The senior editor nodded his head sagely, returned to his own office and called in the junior editor. "Nerve, too!" The junior editor started to heave a sigh and then wisely suppressed it. He was the one, you see, who got to do the work.

The work of erasing a writer from literary existence boggles the mind. Books have to be removed from circulation, citations, footnotes, endnotes, critical commentary and reviews must be eliminated. I can't help sympathizing with my Writers' Union colleagues (or are they still my colleagues?) who are faced with this drudgery. Some of them even work without getting paid, out of a sense of civic duty. They spend precious creative hours turning out negative reports on the work of their fellow writers.

I think about the now-famous "Metropol" affair. It may have initiated a new phase in our literary history. Twenty-three Soviet writers, of varying degrees of prominence and widely diverse styles and viewpoints, collaborated on a literary anthology. They asked for permission to publish it without censorship. Permission was denied, as might have been expected. but that was not all.

The official response signled out for punitive action the two least known and most vulnerable members of the group. They were "suspended" from the Writers' Union (automatically losing their right to publish).

In the old days that probably would have been the end of the affair. But this time events took a different turn. Other members of the group refused to acquiesce in the sacrifice of the two scapegoats. At least four of them, all well known and published abroad, put their own careers on the line. They told the Writers' Union that they themselves would resign from the Union unless the two others were reinstated.

Then help came from another quarter. Five distinguished American authors, who believe that the concept of "fellow writer" does not stop at national boundaries, sent a cable of protest to the Writers' Union.

According to reports, Union officials have now promised to discontinue retaliatory acts against the "Metropol" group as a whole and to reinstate the two members who had been "suspended." If it had not been for the courage of the "Metropol" leaders and the support of their American colleagues — John Updike, William Styron, Edward Albee, Arthur Miller and Kurt Vonnegut — this reversal might never have occurred.

Try to imagine a comparable situation in the United States. Suppose the Authors Guild makes a decision with which Updike and Vonnegut strongly disagree. As a result, Updike's books are removed from libraries all over America and burned. Vonnegut is expelled from the Guild in a secret vote. The Guild goes into action. Phone calls go out to publishers all down the line, and Vonnegut's name is put on the blacklist. The manuscript of his new book, an illustrated children's story, is shredded.

Arthur Miller gets himself involved in defending a young man convicted of murder. Even worse, he takes a trip to China and writes a book about it. Result: his play, "The Price," which had a successful Broadway run this season, is withdrawn without notice.

At chic literary cocktail parties, people are whispering that PEN American Center's new president, Beroard Malamud, has gone off on a two-week tour to Russia. He is then forbidden to return to the United States. A joint conclave of Democrats and Republicans (all paid-up members of PEN) hold a secret caucus, and Malamud is accused of betraying his people.

Do you understand? You think you do, but you don't. And you can't. Not unless you try an experiment. Reverse the direction of emigration and come live in everyday, or ordinary Moscow. There, as everyone knows, such things don't happen. (WP)

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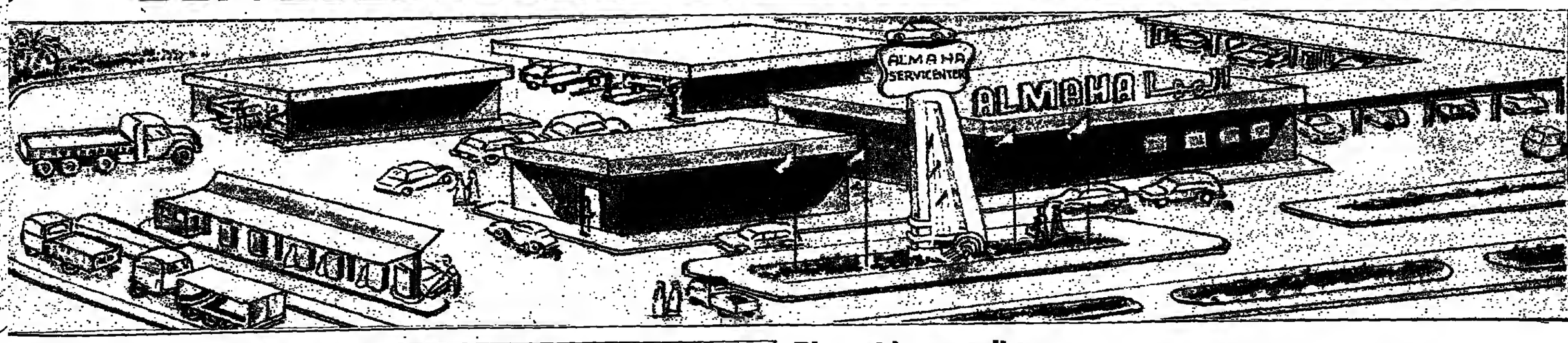

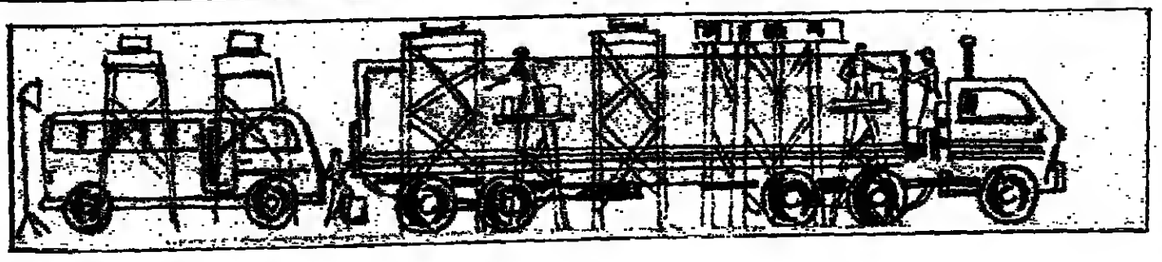

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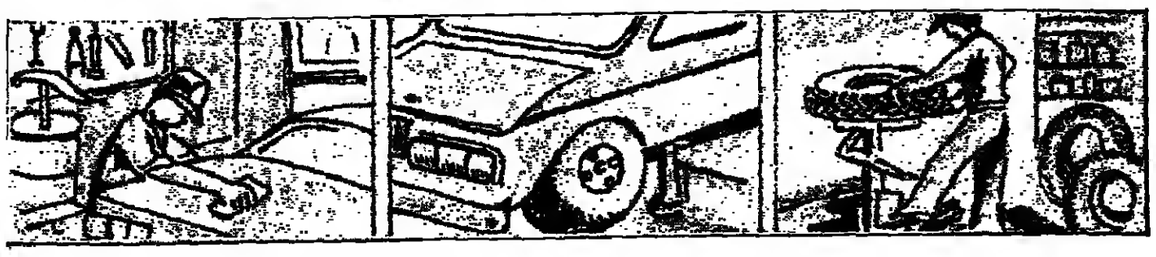

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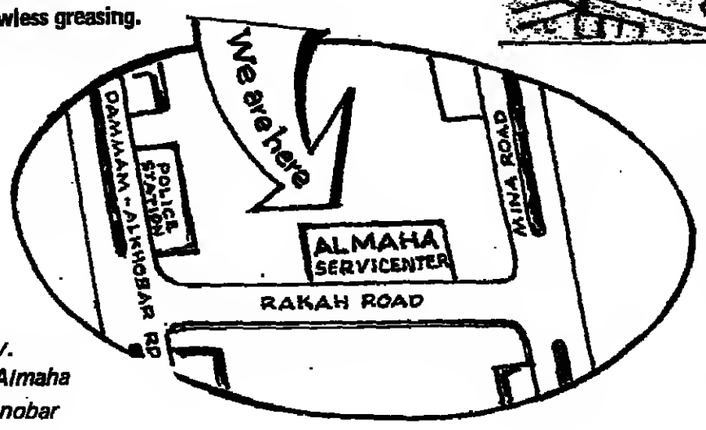

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Vietnam gives warning

Thais accused of backing Pol Pot

BANGKOK, Dec. 25 (AP) — The Vietnam-backed Cambodian government accused Thailand Tuesday of giving aid and shelter to guerrillas of deposed Premier Pol Pot and of fomenting "sabotage and subversion" in Cambodia.

The Voice of the Kampuchean (Cambodian) People broadcasting from Phnom Penh called Thai reinforcements along the Cambodian border "a threat to another country."

It claimed that Thais allowed Pol Pot guerrillas to rest and be resupplied in Thailand and then sent them back to conduct sabotage and subersion inside Cambodia.

The clandestine radio statioo of Pol Pot's forces, monitored here, accused Vietnam of killing Cambodian refugees fleeing toward safety in Thailand.

It claimed Vietnamese hud fired artillery and mortar shells at the refugees and had distributed poisoned maize.

The Vietnam News Agency, meanwhile, reported three men had been sentenced to death and three to life in prison for what it described as a violent attempt to flee Vietnam by boat.

It said the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court sentenced four other men to prison terms of from eight to 20 years and freed one woman accomplice on a charge of murder in a foiled attempt to seize a trawler Sept. 3.

Life sentences were handed to Pham Minh The, Pham Dang Dung and Pham Cong Thanh, VNA said.

Changed little

In a related development, Christmas card vendors doing a brisk sidewalk business proved that 4½ years of Communist rule in Saigon has been unable to stamp out all the old ways.

There have beeo changes since Ho Chi Minh City was Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam and the center of the U.S. war effort.

The most obvious is the relative absence of cars and military vehicles. Motor scooters putt-putt through the streets 24 hours a day, and the new order's most prevalent means of transport is the bicycle.

Tu Do Street is oow Duong Khoi and has been cleared of the bars and lounges that used to line it. And the Caravelle Hotel is the Kach San Doc Lap, or independence, Hotel.

But outwardly, Ho Chi Minh City remains very much the same as Saigon.

Strangely, Hanoi's educators assimilated the 12-year basic educational system of the South, forsaking the 10-year system used in the North since 1950.

"Their system was better, and we have adopted it because it is better," Ho Truc said.

A reminder of the past is in the blond hair and blue eyes of some of the pupils, offspring of American soldiers.

"In Great Korea Park" — the government never got around to changing the name — 13-year-old Hoang Tuan Anh played with his Vietnamese friends. He doesn't speak a word of Eoglish but said through an interpreter his father was an American soldier and he lives with his grandmoter. He insisted he is Vietnamese.

The city still has beggars. Unemployment is high, estimated at 100,000 workers, despite the government's shipping of tens of thousands to farms outside Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The dispersal, described as brutal by some of the Vietnamese "boat people" who fled Vietnam, was an effort to decongest the city, reversing an alleged American policy of bringing in rural Vietnamese.

"They have to go back and plant rice, teod the fields and raise food as they did before," said Mai Luong, deputy minister of agriculture.

Phan Hien, vice minister for foreign affairs, confirmed reports hy refugees that many of the "Hoa people" were affected hy the dispersal move. He denied that it constituted discrimioation, as refugees and the Chinese government have claimed.

The Vietnamese of Chinese descent wanted to live "as easily as before, without working for a living, dealing on the hlack market and in business alone," Phan Hieo said. "Of course, we cannot permit that. they have to work like the rest of us."

War damage to the Presideotial Palace has beeo repaired, and though it has been renamed the Palace of the Reunification, it lonks very much as it did during the days of Ngo Dinh Diem.

Sidewalks are still cluttered with hawkers. The central market bustles and is full of merchandise. In some areas, imported — smuggled is the more accurate term — goods are sold openly in a sanctioned "white market."

Taiwanese urged to insure security, democracy, unity

TAIPEI, Dec. 25 (AP) — Nationalist Chinese Presideot Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday called on national assemblymen (senators) and the people to help insure security, harmony, solidarity and integrity in Taiwan.

At a rally marking Coostitution Day, which coincided with Christmas Day, he also called for oational unity, progress and democracy.

Chiang said he believed the congress should encourage and supervise "our colleagues in the government and joint compatriots at home and abroad to mobilize, renovate and fight on to victory in national recovery and reconstruction."

The Nationalist leader said the late President Chiang Kai-shek had emphasized that only the three principles of the people, outlined by Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of the Republic of (Nationalist) China, could assure a democratic governmeot.

Chiang said after severance of the U.S.-Taiwan diplomatic relations, Taiwan has taken steps to cope with its political aod economic zooe, begun new economic projects and measures to ensure social order, and had augmented combat streogth.

(AP photo)

KNEECAPPED : An Italian businessman shot in the legs Friday lies on a stretcher in hospital. Extremists have lately started a wave of "kneecapping" in Milan, Turin and Rome in retaliation for a police crackdown in which dozens were arrested.

U.S. doctor recommends exercise for heart patients

CHICAGO, Illinois, Dec. 25 (AP) — A prescription for specific exercise for heart attack victims should be just as common as one for medicine, a heart specialist says.

"Exercise has a dosage like medicine," said Dr. Nanette Wenger, professor of medicine at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. "The dosage is its intensity, its frequency and its duration."

Dr. Wenger said physical activity programs can often begin when the person is still recuperating in the hospital. Many hospitals already have these programs, she said.

Once a heart attack victim returns home, a prescribed exercise program should continue with medical supervision, she added.

Dr. Wenger's report of rehabilitatioo for heart attack victims is detailed in the Dec. 28 edition of the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

Dr. Weoger, director of the Cardiac Clinic at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, said that more than a decade ago it was common for heart attack victims to rest at home for six mooth to a year after their hospital stays. Now, she said, people who have suffered heart attacks frequently are back to work within four to eight weeks.

Rehabilitation, she added, is more than exercise programs. "What we call rehabilitation is not just physical activity," she said. "Education is important."

Years ago doctors would not tell patients the extent of their illnesses. But now complete information is critical because "people have to take care of themselves at home."

Rehabilitation is also important because the disability after a heart attack is more related to psychological than physical troubles, she said.

Physical activity programs help heart attack victims abandoo their sick role and return to a oormal lifestyle, which includes returning to work, said Dr. Wenger. The exercise, she added, also helps in keeping a person in good physical shape and could provide a motivatioo for people to stop smoking.

Dr. Weoger emphasized that oot all patieots are suitable candidates for exercise programs. But she said those who can participate in physical activity are better able to tolerate stress.

Indian cautions diplomats against party alignment

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25 (R) — An Indian opposition leader has told foreign diplomats in New Delhi not to ideotify themselves with any political party during the current electioo campaign.

Former external Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee of the opposition Jaoata Party said Monday foreign diplomats sbould be careful because political parties came and went. What was important was that India should maintain friendly relations with foreign countries.

Diplomats were hosts at a lunch for former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of the Congress (I) Party earlier this month.

Vajpayee ruled out the possibility of Mrs. Gandhi returning to power after 33 months in opposition. But Mrs. Gandhi told an election meeting in the town of Agra Monday that her party was the only which could give India stable government.

(AP photo)

ACCIDENT CLAIMS 43 : Rescuers rush to remove two bodies trapped in a Philippine bus which plunged into a murky river recently. At least 43 people died in the accident.

After assassination, shakeup

S. Korea still remains stunned

SEOUL, Dec. 25 (AP) — Two mooths after the assassinatioo of President Park Chung-hee, the shock of his bizarre murder has faded hut the natioo of 37 million remains in turmoil because of a violeot military shakeup Dec. 12.

At a time when South Korea appeared to be on the road to constitutional reform and elections, the top military leadership was purged by a group of younger geoerals — staunch supporters of Park and his repressive policies.

For more than a week, political activity in Seoul came to a standstill as pro-government and opposition forces tried to sort out who was really rulling the country. The answer remains murky, and the people apprehensive.

Civilian President Choi kyuhah is ostensibly still in charge. He was inaugurated Dec. 21 as scheduled and announced a timetable for completion of constitutional ameodments in one year "unless special circumstances occur."

The Americans, who regard the security and stability of Korea as a top priority, are known to believe that unless the military "puts its act together," the democratic reforms can't go on — or won't have any meaning.

The purge bruised egos, claimed three dead and 20 injured, and raised a serious possibility of reprisals or a countercoup by backers of the ousted generals.

Internal military revolt is always serious but especially so in South Korea, because of the threat of attack by the North Korean Communists.

Since Park seized power in a military coup in 1961, there had never been a revolt in the army. It gained a solid reputation as a tough fighting force.

American officials believe the Korean people are more worried by the military shakeup than by Park's death, because they think the generals were "playing with fire" and risking an attack from the North.

The U.S. hopes this public apprehension will serve as a constraint on further military power plays.

What do the new young generals want.

One ranking diplomat said they would like to restore Park's authoritarian rule but face American pressure to keep moving toward democracy.

U.S. ambassador William Gleysteen lectured the insurgents' leader, Defense Security Commander Maj. Gen. Chon Doo-hwan, on the devastating impact that continued military feuding could have on the country's economy, sources said. Chon reportedly replied, "Oh," and "really?"

Gleysteen also stressed the importance of maintaining foreign confidence in Korea. The Americans believe South Korea cannot survive without a healthy relationship with the outside world and they see foreign countries wondering whether South Korea is going to "hang together." Again, the sources said, Choo seemed unaware of the international implications.

For two years

Dissident jailed in China

PEKING, Dec. 25 (R) — A Chinese court has sentenced a woman political activist to two years in jail for "violating public order" as a result of a protest march in Peking last January.

Fu yuehunke a 34-year-old former construction worker, first went on trial Oct. 17 charged both with violating public order and with libel, but the hearing was adjourned.

The charge of libel arose from a claim by Fu that she had been assaulted by a Communist Party secretary seven years ago, but Xinhua news agency Sunday said the court rejected the claim.

"On January 5 and 6 this year Fu gathered some petitioners in Peking to write and post an announcement which called for all those with grievances to gather at Tiananmen Square (in the center of Peking) in order to create disturbances," the agency said.

"On January 8, she led a demonstration there, holding aloft a white bed-sheet with the slogan "against hunger, against persecution for democracy, for human rights" on it. Traffic was blocked for more than an hour," the agency added.

European satellite, at last takes off

PARIS, Dec. 25 (R) — Weste Europe's Ariane booster rock has lifted off successfully from t Kouron Space center in Fren Guiana.

Correspondents at the Fren National Space Center outsi Paris Monday watched the launc ing on monitor screens.

The 200-ton, three-stag launcherr was on the first of fo planned test flights.

The successful lift-off followe two aborted launchings Sunda and one a week ago.

The European Space Agen (ESA) project is designed to gi the 11 participating nations t capacity to put telecommunic tions satellites into orbit, maki them less dependent on t United States.

French industry is by far t biggest participant in the $4 million program, with a 64 p cent share in the seven-year-o project.

West Germany has a 20-pe cent share and the rest of the pro ject is divided among Belgium Denmark, Spain, The Nether lands, Italy, Britain, Sweden Switzerland and Ireland.

Scientists tracking the rocket said it was on the planned trajeotory and the third stage had separated exactly on schedule just over 15 minutes after lift-off.

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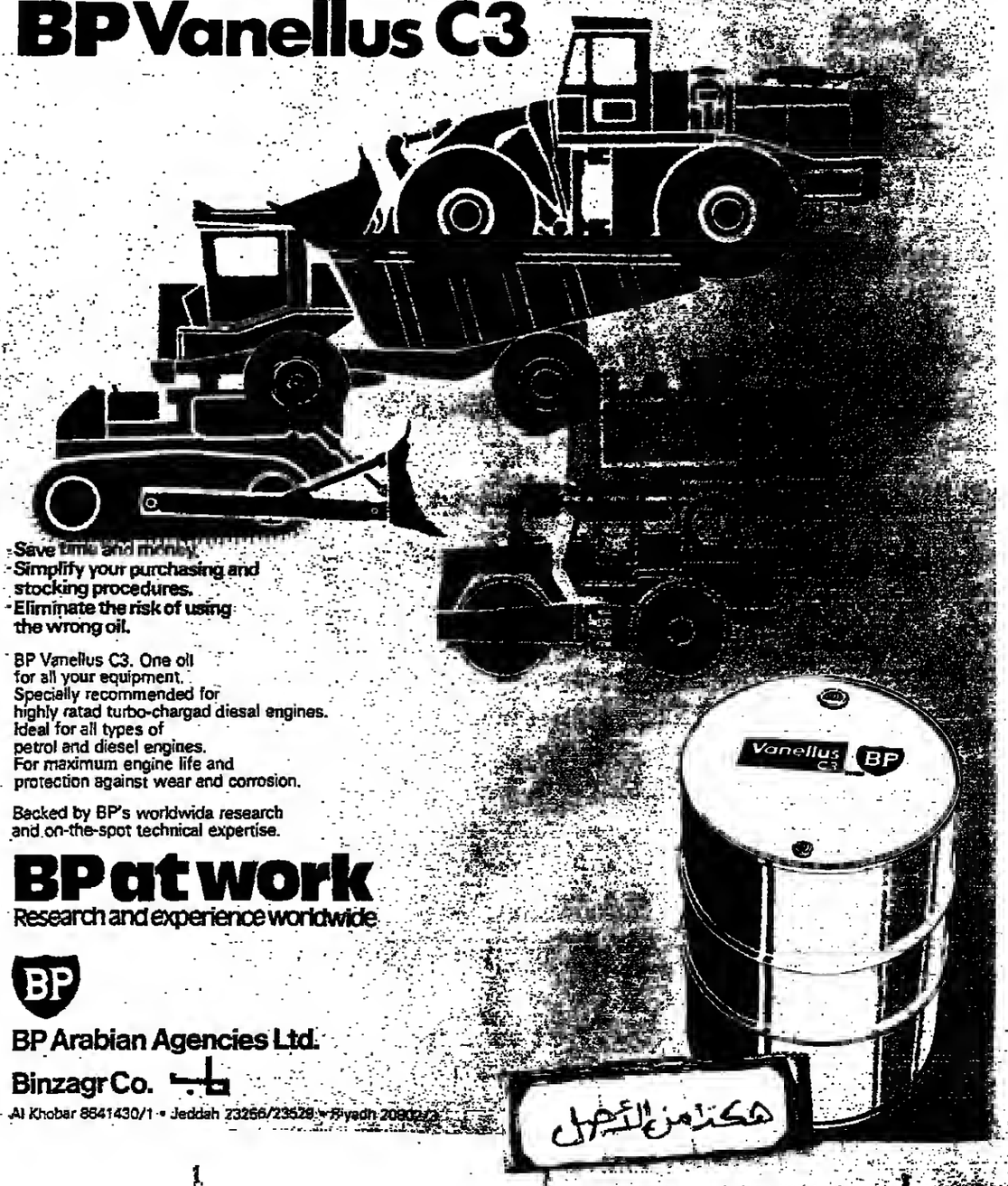

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A Middle East Balance Sheet for the United States (1)

Washington Bureau

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the first instalment of a new study by the Palestine Arab Delegation in New York, which represents the Beirut-based Arab Higher Committee for Palestine. Released in December, it is being distributed throughout the United States to thousands of key officials, media representatives and opinionmakers. The study was prepared under the direction of Issa Nakhleh, chairman of the Palestine Arab Delegation and permanent representative of the Arab Higher Committee in New York)

Every American businessman knows he cannot survive if his spending brings no returns or his liabilities continually overwhelm his assets. And that failure is inevitable if he disregards the warnings proclaimed by his balance sheet.

But does America itself know even a nation can fail—or deliver hardship and destruction to its people—if it relentlessly pursues a course that violates fundamental laws of economics or justice?

Why is America not examining the balance sheet that shrouds one of the most volatile and critical issues of the century—its foreign policy toward Israel and the Arab world?

Does the average American simply not care? Or has the information he's been given so obscured the facts he is unaware of the situation and its peril? Does he know the price he pays today for America's Middle East policy? And the price his children are destined to pay tomorrow?

American support for any country requires determination of the extent to which the support benefits the totality of American interests. This determination is best made by examining the assets and liabilities of five distinct facets of the issue: economic, political, military, strategic and moral.

As related to the Israel-Arab issue, America has demonstrated a longstanding policy of support for Israel. With both direct and indirect assistance, America has kept the Jewish state afloat and has enabled it to take a hard-line position on peace negotiations.

Because the support of Israel is often equated to the value of American relations with the Arab world, it is useful to apply the same criteria to America's dealings with the Arabs. Such a comparison will give better perspective to the often espoused claim that the United States' interests in the Middle East lie with the support of a strong Israel and that any loss of cooperation from the Arab states would be less serious. A common argument claims the Arabs do little more than "blackmail" the West by trying to obtain the best market price available for their key export: oil.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

In recent years, the United States has been providing approximately $5-6 billion annual assistance to Israel, including some $1 - 2 billion to continue expanding Israel's already substantial lead in military power. In addition, America provides about $800 million per year in direct economic supporting assistance and another approximate $600 million worth of aid in other categories, such as aid for Soviet Jews from the U.S. Department of State, and food as provided for by Public Law 480.

The balance of the $5 - 6 billion of American assistance is derived more indirectly, primarily from money procured by special appeals which take advantage of the charitable contribution laws enabling the donator to claim a tax deduction. Typical of the some 100 special appeals that collect dollars for Israel are those from organizations selling Israeli bonds and the United Jewish Appeal.

The uniqueness of such organizations (which provide some $2 billion annually to Israel) is of particular interest because it seems only one nation-Israel—profits in such magnitude from such drives. Any similar efforts to raise money for the government of any other country would undoubtedly meet tremendous difficulty in obtaining such tax-exempt status. The situation can best be described as an anomaly in the American tax system or a special loophole for one ethnic group to assist a foreign power at the expense of the American Treasury.

A remaining $1 billion annually finds its way to Israel in the form of expenses that go to pay for various meetings and conventions by Zionist or other Jewish organizations holding such affairs in Israel. In all, Israel accounts for a drainage of approximately $5 - 6 billion from the United States economy each year.

UNITED STATES AID TO ISRAEL

The United States aid to Israel which consists of security supporting assistance; development assistance; Agency for International Development Housing Guarantee; PL-480 (Food for Peace program); PL-480 Title I—loans; PL-480 Title II—grants; immigrant assistance; American schools/hospitals; EXIM Bank long term loans; other (desalting program), totalled from 1949 to 1980, $6,565.2 million. (U.S. State Department Fact Sheet, 1979.)

The military assistance to Israel which consists of the following: foreign military sales agreements; foreign military sales deliveries; foreign military sales financing program; foreign military sales financing waived (foreign loans); commercial exports licensed under Arms Control Export Act, totalled from 1949 to 1980, US $24,464.10 million. (Foreign Military Sales and Military Assistance Facts, December 1978, Department of Defense.)

Israel has recently required $3.4 billion in economic and military aid for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1980. (The New York Times, September 12, 1979.)

However, that amount of American money going annually to a foreign state is not necessarily a serious problem. The crucial factor is what, in economic or other terms, the United States receives as a result of such a transfer of dollars. Indeed, the transfer aggravates an already serious balance of payments deficit, but once again it is essential to view the return or assets side of the situation before making any judgment upon the ultimate merits of it.

In this regard, Israel exports no key commodities to the United States, and there is no significant Israeli investment in the United States which means jobs for American workers. It could even be stated that American government support for Israel has had significant negative economic effect upon the average American citizen.

For example, it could be argued that oil prices would have increased because of intrinsic value regardless of what occurred in the Middle East, and because the industrial world is relying ever more heavily upon petroleum as an energy source.

However, had the Israelis not been insistent upon keeping the occupied territories, and had not continued refusing to move to the peace table, the 1973 War would not have been necessary. Consequently, there would have been no oil embargo by the Arab states, thus precluding the opportunity for non-Arab petroleum producers to drastically raise prices.

It must be recognized that oil prices would have risen steadily anyway, but at a much more gradual rate. And at this juncture, it is logical to assume the cost would be at least several dollars a barrel less on the international market. The price increases which actually occurred would have been most improbable except under highly adverse conditions such as the embargo. The non-Arab states that continued to sell petroleum to anyone on the world market were auctioning oil at heretofore un-heard of prices sometimes exceeding nine times the rate being charged before the war.

The United States media, in collusion with Zionist lobbying organizations, are raising a massive campaign against the Arab states on the energy issue. The Zionists charge that the Arab oil producers "gouge" the United States petroleum user, threaten an "independent" American foreign policy, and pose a "threat" to America's industry and energy-oriented way of life.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. The price of oil from Arab producers has not even kept pace with the effects of inflation in undermining the value of the currency they receive for their oil. The Arab

Israel : A Liability
The Arab World : An Asset

oil producers and particularly Saudi-Arabia have acted responsibly, restraining the impact of oil prices on the world economy at the cost of real value to themselves. This is exactly the opposite of "gouging". But do the Arabs get credit from the Zionist-controlled mass media for their efforts to restrain inflation? No, they are criticized for not bearing the full cost of U.S. inflation, which is in part caused by the economic liability of Israel to the U.S. Every tax dollar sent by the U.S. to Israel is "printing press money," the real fuel of inflation.

The very idea that Arab oil producers threaten an "independent" foreign policy is a tragic comedy. In the Middle East the U.S. has long since surrendered an independent foreign policy to the Zionists.

The recent debate in the Security Council about the rights of the Palestinians and the resignation of Ambassador Andrew Young under Israeli pressure, proved to the American people that the United States policy is controlled and managed by Israel and the American Jewish community.

Zionist propagandists continue agitating and inciting for the occupation of Arab oil fields in spite of all defense experts' opinion that such an adventure is not feasible and is bound to fail and may hamper or stop the flow of Arab oil to the United States and Europe for several years.

The question of U.S. dependence on Arab oil to run its industry and maintain its energy-oriented life style has provided the Zionist-controlled mass media with a field day of collected lies, half-truths and malicious propaganda. It is true that Arab oil is a necessity for the United States, as well as for Western Europe and Japan. However, except for a short embargo when the very existence of the Arab states was threatened on the battlefield by the Israeli aggressors, the Arabs, and the Arabs alone, have kept the wheels of industry turning in the United States through their supply of the oil which is industry's lifeblood. When internal disruptions in Iran or other international considerations reduced the supply of oil available to American industry, the Arab oil producers filled the gap, depleting their long-term resources in order to do so. Has the media, has the Administration, has the Congress, given the Arab states the credit they rightfully deserve for keeping the U.S. economy running?

Contrary to the Zionist controlled media's presentation of the Arabs as encouragers of wasteful use of petroleum, the Arabs, seeking to prolong their natural resources' life span, have urged the United States to adopt a rational energy policy with sound conservation measures. Although not opposed to the energy-oriented life style of the American people, which has brought more prosperity for many than anywhere else on earth, the Arabs have stated that wasteful use of energy should be reduced, for the benefit of future generations of petroleum consumers and producers. But do the Arabs get credit for trying to harmonize present and future energy? No matter what they do, the malicious and false media image of the Arabs must prevail over the truth.

A major Zionist-controlled news media campaign is built around the myth that U.S. payment for Arab oil represents a "transfer of wealth from the United States." Common sense will tell the American citizen that when he purchases oil he buys a real asset—real wealth—but when he pays for it with a dollar which is constantly diminishing in value the seller is actually transferring his real wealth to the United States. The American citizen does not have to be told that his dollar is constantly shrinking in purchasing power. This affects the exporter to the U.S. as much as it does the American citizen himself.

Many of the dollars the Arab States receive actually remain in the United States. Billions are on deposit with various major banks and financial institutions, by which the Arab States help to keep the U.S. economy on an even keel, and support the declining dollar in world markets. As interest rates sometimes do not keep up with inflation, it can be a sacrifice to the depositor—America's Arab friends.

Of special importance are Arab purchases of U.S. services and commodities. These purchases recycle dollars received for oil back into the U.S. economy, providing jobs and profits for American labor and business. Every State and every Congressional district benefits from U.S.-Arab trade. Due to the hate and smear campaign against the Arab world by the Zionist controlled mass media, the American public and their elected officials are not permitted to learn about the massive benefits accruing to the U.S. from Arab purchases of American goods and services. Trade between the U.S. and Israel is highly ballyhooed; the U.S.-Arab trade is only treated in a derogatory manner.

However, it is in this domain that quantitative and qualitative analysis can be made of a balance sheet between Israel and the Arab States. Where the statistics are available, objective, scientific examination of the relative impact of Arab and Israeli assistance to the U.S. economy can be gauged. Figures on services bought from the U.S. are unavailable, but logically Arab purchases of U.S. technologically intensive services are far greater than those made by Israel. These "invisible exports" from the U.S. to the Arab States are undoubtedly of great importance to the U.S. economy and balance of payments.

In the area of commodities full data is available from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Using these official United States Government statistics for the year 1977, we can, for the first time, point out to the American public and their elected officials the favorable impact on the U.S. economy of Arab imports from the U.S., contrasting them with Israeli imports of the same commodities from the U.S. This comparison completely deflates the Zionist public relations balloon on the importance of the U.S.-Israeli trade relationship.

In the year 1977, U.S imports from nineteen Arab States—Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen—totaled $16,599,200,000. Of this total $16,370,200,000 or 98.6% consisted of petroleum products. As the United States has insufficient petroleum resources to meet its needs, these petroleum exports did not compete with any American jobs. To the contrary, they helped to keep millions of Americans at work in their factories and warm in their homes.

In the same year the U.S. imported $572,000,000 worth of commodities from Israel. Of this total $337,000,000 was comprised of Jewelry and Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, hardly essential items for the U.S. economy. $25,000,000 worth of clothing was imported by the U.S. from Israel, displacing American garment workers from their jobs.

In the year 1977 U.S. exports to the nineteen Arab States totaled $8,183,700,000. This total only includes commodities—services and defense materials are not included in the amount. U.S. exports to Israel in 1977 totaled $1,367,100,000, mostly financed by American money, unlike the exports to the Arab States which are paid for predominantly from oil earnings.

The positive impact of Arab purchases of U.S. commodities has not been noticed in the past, partly because the statistics are diffused among nineteen countries. When amalgamated, however, the magnitude of their benefits in terms of jobs and profits for Americans becomes evident. Further, because of the regional concentrations of many industries as well as agricultural production, the Arab imports from the United States vitally affect the economic well-being of many states and Congressional districts. These states and districts have been vigorously lobbied by the Zionists on the benefits arrived at from Israeli purchases. The figures we will now give on representative commodities will show of how far greater importance are the Arab purchases. The tragedy of Zionist control of U.S. foreign policy is that these vast purchases may become jeopardized out of Arab frustration at U.S. unfairness.

We will start with figures on one of America's major industries, the production of non-electric machinery. The state of Illinois ranks first in non-electric machinery production. In 1977 the nineteen Arab States purchased a total value of non-electric machinery of $1,915,400,000, 12.4 times Israel's purchase of $154,200,000. In this major industry the Arab world gave the U.S. more than twelve-fold the amount of jobs and profits than come from Israeli sales.

The nineteen Arab States purchased $945,400,000 worth of U.S. electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances in 1977. This nearly one billion dollars worth of exports was eight times Israel's purchase of $118,500,000 of electrical machinery. California is a major producer of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, along with other states.

The United States automobile industry exported $884,300,000 worth of road motor vehicles and parts to the Arab States in 1977, 21.4 times similar exports to Israel of $41,400,000. If these Arab purchases had gone to Germany, Italy, France or Japan what would the effect have been on Detroit, Michigan, which produces 25% of America's cars and trucks?

Aircraft and parts exported from the U.S. to the Arab world in 1977 (exclusive of military aircraft) totaled $670,800,000, 9.9 times Israeli purchases of $67,800,000. California ranks first among the states in aircraft production, but do Californians realize the scope of the Arab world's contribution to their state's economy?

Iron, steel and other manufactures of metal are the foundation of America's heavy industry. The Arab States imported $504,000,000 worth of products in this category in 1977, as compared with $20,800,000 by Israel. The Arab purchases, 24.2 times Israel's, had an important impact on such industrial centers as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which has 20% of U.S. steelmaking capacity.

The U.S. is the world's major exporter of wheat, and America's exports of wheat and wheat flour to the Arab world in 1977 totaled $413,200,000, 8.1 times Israel's purchases of $51,100,000. The Arabs paid for their wheat. Israel was a subsidy under Public Law 480. A state like Kansas, which produced 15.8% of the U.S. wheat crop, or a city like Minneapolis, Minnesota, where the four leading flour milling firms in America are located, know how helpful such a large amount of purchases are.

Minnesota is a leading producer of vegetable oils and fats. In 1977 the Arab States purchased $143,900,000 worth of this commodity, 65.4 times Israel's $2,200,000.

Tobacco manufacturers (cigarettes and cigars) gained $114,100,000 in sales in the nineteen Arab States in 1977, compared with $4,900,000 in Israel. This 23.3 times greater sales in the Arab world produced many jobs for American workers in such cities as Richmond, Virginia, which employs 10,000 people in the tobacco manufacturing industry.

Wood, lumber and cork, and their manufacturers, provided $105,800,000 of U.S. exports to the Arab States in 1977. This figure, 66.1 times Israel's purchase of only $1,600,000 of these products, gave many jobs to Americans. Oregon ranks first in U.S. wood and lumber production.

Rice, a profitable U.S. agricultural export, brought in $73,400,000 for the U.S. from Arab States in 1977. That figure, 81.6 times Israel's $900,000 in rice purchases, greatly helped U.S. rice producing states, of which Arkansas is number one.

Yarns, fabrics and other textiles were exported to the Arab States in 1977 in the amount of $66,400,000, 3.2 times Israel's $20,600,000 purchases. North Carolina ranks first in U.S. textiles production. The meaning of these figures for the U.S. textile and apparel industry are even greater when one takes into consideration that these textiles exported to the Arab world wind up in clothing worn by the Arabs, while the textiles bought by Israel largely come back to America in the form of clothing sold at prices undercutting American manufacturers and labor.

Chemical products, of which New Jersey is the major producer, had 1977 sales to the Arab States of $65,900,000, 10.6 times Israel's purchases of $6,200,000.

America's tobacco farmers made $56,500,000 in sales to the Arab States in 1977, compared with $3,300,000 to Israel, 17.1 times as much. This especially impacted on such tobacco growing states as North Carolina, which had 42.5% of the U.S. tobacco crop.

The Arab States bought furniture from the U.S. in the amount of $49,300,000 in 1977, 98.6 times Israel's puny $500,000 in purchases. Again, North Carolina ranks first in furniture production in the U.S.

Railway vehicles and parts, of which Michigan is a major producer, gained $49,100,000 in exports to the Arab States in 1977, 54.6 times sales to Israel of only $900,000.

Akron, Ohio, which produces 40% of the U.S. rubber manufactures, benefited greatly from Arab purchases of rubber products in 1977 totaling $39,700,000. This is all 11.3 times Israel's rubber purchases of $3,500,000.

In the area of medical and pharmaceutical products, of which Indianapolis, Indiana is only one major production center, the Arab states purchased $33,600,000 in 1977, eight times Israel's $4,200,000.

Plumbing fixtures brought in $25,100,000 from the Arab world in 1977. America's sales in this industry were 16.7 times its sales to Israel of but $1,500,000.

Rochester, New York is the leading center in the U.S. for the manufacture of photographic and motion picture supplies. Sales in this category to the Arab States in 1977 were $19,400,000, 3.8 times Israel's $5,100,000.

Pigments, paints, varnishes, etc. were exported to the Arab States from the U.S. in 1977 to the amount of $16,000,000. Cleveland, Ohio is a major manufacturing center for paint. How many more jobs, and profits, did this figure provide than were provided by Israel's $900,00 in sales? Arab sales in this industry were 17.8 times greater.

The positive impact of Arab purchases of United States commodities goes largely unnoticed, partly because the statistics are diffused among nineteen countries. However, the amalgamated benefits in terms of both jobs and profits cannot be ignored.

Meanwhile, the annual value of goods and services exported to the Arab world in recent years can be totaled in tens of billions of dollars and the profits enjoyed annually by American oil companies in many billions of dollars.

During the visit of Secretary Blumenthal and other U.S. officials in November 1978 to Jeddah for a meeting of the American-Saudi Commission, Minister al-Khayl stated American companies had won contracts worth $23 billion over the past 4 years, and, as of the first 8 months of 1978, U.S. private investment in Saudi Arabia had reached a total of $195.5 million. The number of American companies licensed to work in the Kingdom had risen to 173 by the end of the third quarter of 1978, of which 46 were industrial and 127 nonindustrial. In a subsequent conference in Houston, Tex., in December 1978, Treasury Department Director of Saudi Arabian Affairs, Bonnie Pounds, declared that Saudi Arabia was the largest U.S. market in the Middle East and that the United States expected to do more than $4 billion in business in the Kingdom by the end of 1978; projections indicated that overall Saudi imports would reach between $18 and $20 billion, some 25-30 percent more than the 1977 level.

Continued on back page

To $ 26 per barrel

Venezuela increases oil price

CARACAS, Dec. 25 (AP) — Venezuela, one of OPEC's so-called "moderates," will raise the price of its oil from $ 24 to $ 26 a barrel at the beginning of the year, government sources reported Tuesday.

President Luis Herrera said Monday an announcement on oil prices will be made before the end of the year and "from that point they will be above the $ 24 a barrel level."

He declined to say by how much the price will rise, but government sources quoted by the newspaper *El Diario de Caracas* said the increase would be to $ 26 for a 42-gallon barrel.

Saudi Arabia, leader of the OPEC moderates, has pledged to keep its price at $ 24.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries failed at its winter meeting in Caracas last week to agree on a unified price, leaving each member more or less free to charge what the market will bear.

The "moderate" OPEC members had offered during the meeting to raise their price to $ 26 after having boosted it 33 per cent, from $ 18 to $ 24, before the session started.

But efforts aimed at reaching a compromise failed and the other oil producers are charging higher prices. Libya and Nigeria boosted their prices to $ 30, and Iran to $ 28.50.

Venezuela, which produces 2.3 million barrels a day and is a founding member of OPEC, had been pushing for a return to a unified pricing system within the organization.

The argument was that an anticipated glut on the market at the end of March would drive prices down and slow sales in lucrative spot deals, where the price has ranged up to $ 45 a barrel.

The effect of OPEC price increases is higher prices for consumers. The 33 per cent hike by the "moderates" before the OPEC session is expected to add up to a dime to the price that Americans pay for gallon of gasoline or heating fuel.

Meanwhile, Iraq Tuesday notified Japanese oil importers to an increase in oil prices of $ 4 per barrel in two stages, $ 2 retroactive to Nov. 1 and another $ 2 Dec. 1, Kyodo news service reported.

Kyodo quoted unidentified sources in reporting on the price hikes, an 18 per cent increase from $ 21.96 per barrel charged for Iraqi Basra light. Its new price will be $ 25.96.

Neither official nor private oil sources were available for confirmation.

Kyodo said some of Japanese importers interpret that Iraq may surcharge $ four instead of $ two per barrel from December, adding that they are now trying to contact Baghdad.

It said Japan plans to import 8 million tons of crude oil from Iraq in the fiscal 1979, ending in March next year.

Dollar gains against yen

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (AP) — The U.S. dollar rose almost one yen Tuesday to close at 239.50 yen, up from Monday's finish of 238.55 yen.

In thin, quiet trading on Christmas day which isn't observed in Japan, dealers said spot transactions totaled only $ 399 million.

The day's low was 238.00 yen and the day's high was 239.50 yen.

In London the price of gold rose sharply and the dollar drifted lower. Gold closed at $ 485.50 a troy ounce, up from Friday's $ 477.50.

There was almost no buying or selling of bullion as London traders closed early for the holiday ahead. Concern over higher oil prices and inflation, as well as continued Middle East buying of bullion, drove up the price, dealers said.

In Milan, the dollar dropped against the Italian lira in extremely slow trading. The dollar closed for the day at 807.70 lire, down from Friday's finish of 811.05 lire.

The dollar was traded in London at 2.2015 to the British pound, a worse rate for dollar holders than Friday's 2.2030.

Other European bullion and currency markets were closed.

Late European rates for Friday were:

Frankfurt — 1.7360 West German marks.

Zurich — 1.6095 Swiss francs.

Paris — 4.0550 French francs.

Petroleum price up in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 25 (R) — Pakistan's military government has announced increases in the price of petroleum products to cover recent crude oil price increases by oil producing countries.

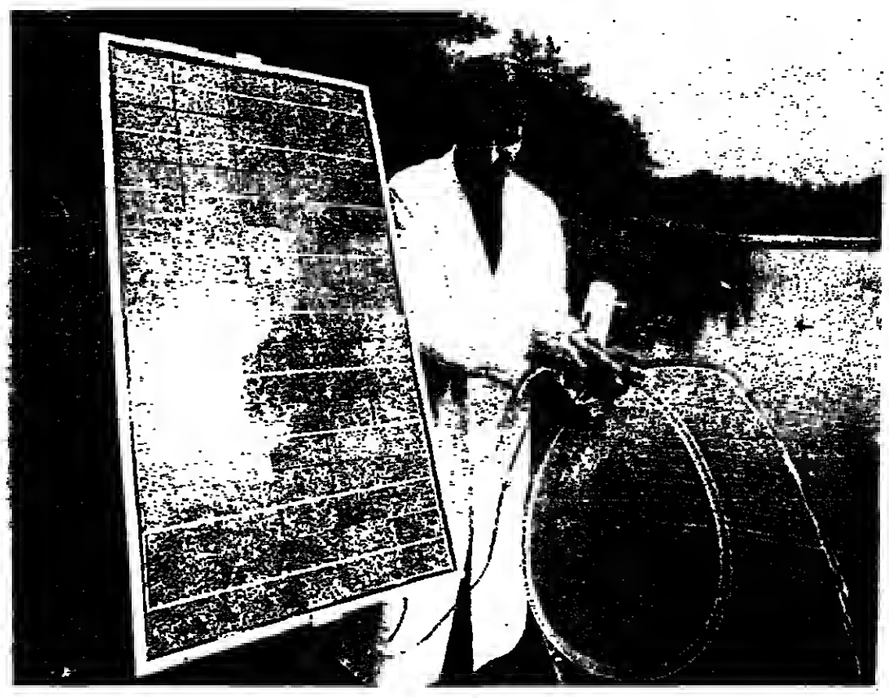
The sharpest rise was in the price of kerosene, the chief household fuel for most of Pakistan's 70 million population, which has doubled from one rupee a liter (ten cents per 0.220 gallons) to two rupees a liter (20 cents per 0.220 gallons).

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.43	7.48	7.47
Deutche Mark (100)	195.00	196.00	195.25
Swiss F (100)	211.00	212.00	211.40
French F (100)	83.00	83.50	83.25
Italian Lira (10.000)	42.00	42.00	41.90
Lebanese Lira (100)		104.00	103.75
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.90
Egyptian Pound		4.52	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.35	12.33
Jordanian Dinar		11.40	11.40
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.60	89.60
Qatari Riyal (100)		89.50	89.50
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		26.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.40	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		82.00	89.80
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.18
Gold kg.		53.300.00	—
10 Tolas bar		6,225.00	
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1.000)	14.41	—	14.65
Canadian Dollar	2.87	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1.000)	119.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	177.00	177.00
Spanish Peso		51.00	51.00
Greek Drachma (1.000)		82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1.00)		—	47.00
Singapore		—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.



SOLAR POWER : A practical solar power station, connected to a water pump.

By W. German firm

Solar-powered generator made

WEDEL, West Germany, Dec. 25 (INP) — Experts at AEG Telefunken have taken a step forward toward economical direct production of electricity from solar energy.

At their research site in Wedel, near Hamburg, they recently demonstrated the first mass-produceable solar generator to jouroalists from 13 countries. Its central element is a 10 x 10 cm polycrystalline silicon solar cell.

When several of them are combined to form a "power module", they are capable of producing 40 watts (20 volts/2amps) under strong solar radiation.

Such units can be used as adaptable mobile solar power stations with variable outputs depending on the use intended.

The employment of these "sources of electricity in the desert" would mean a significant improvement in the living conditions of people in countries with a sunny climate.

They produce enough energy to power water pumps or to run refrigeration units.

As was indicated by the Research Ministry in Bonn, their range of a applications is to be demonstrated in "solar villages".

AEG telefunken will furnish both the solar technology installations and the electrotechnical equipment for the largest village of this kind in the world, Sonntlan in Mexico.

For the first time rejects budget

European Parliament's power grows

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25 (OFNS) — The European Parliament's budget Committee decision to recommend rejection of the entire budget for 1980 shows that elected members are in no mood to be fobbed off.

To reject the budget the committee must muster 206 votes (or half the total membership) as well as two-thirds of the members voting.

The budget for 1980 was, as usual, prepared by the European Commission, which is anxious to turn it into a statement of policy priorities. As usual, it contained two parts — "compulsory" expenditure, which means in practice the money spent on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), and "non-compulsory", which is devoted to other policies, including the regional and social funds, research, energy, and aid to developing countries.

The commission, determined to get a grip on the excesses of the CAP, called for an absolute freeze on agricultural prices, balancing this with substantial increase in the other areas.

What it had very clearly in mind was that, before the end of 1980, the community (because of the open-ended nature of spending on the CAP) is likely to hit the fixed ceiling of European revenue, which cannot then be raised except by amendment to the Treaty of Rome and ratification by all the nine member parliaments.

The sense of urgency arose from the fear that, if nothing was done to throttle back the CAP, the ceiling would stay where it was and agriculture would seize all, instead of most, of the available funds.

In all questions of balance of power between European institutions, the rules of "qualified voting" are crucial. The commission's freeze on food would stick if one state stood by it.

The budget came before the two arms of the budget authority — the Council of Budget Ministers and the European Parliament.

The council cut back on non-compulsory items, concentrating on the regional fund.

This was thought to have left the parliament with very little to do.

At the beginning of the budget process, the community computer churns out a "maximum rate" of increase in community spending. Derived from this is "margin of maneuver" which is supposed to govern the use to which parliament can put its power of increasing non-compulsory expenditure.

However, the parliament was eager to assert the force of its new elective mandate; and in Peter Dankert, the Dutch rapporteur of the budget committee, it had a politician of determination and resource. He masterminded the strategy by which, for the first time, parliament attacked the hitherto sacrosanct item of compulsory expenditure.

Since the ministers of agriculture were supposedly committed to the principle of taxing milk producers in 1980 if production continued to rise, Dankert proposed to make the assumption that it would, that the ministers would be forced into a 2 per cent rate of tax (or co-responsibility levy) and that this would have at least a minimum effect on the amount of milk products.

Factories could use apple waste as fuel, U.S. company says

ORTANNA, Pennsylvania, Dec. 25 (AP) — Can the gas from apple peels and cores be a practical source of power for a fruit processing plant? A canning company plans to spend $2 million to find out.

James Oyler, director of operations for Knouse Foods Cooperative Inc., said the experiment may also eliminate the problem of disposing of the apple wastes, which are called pomace.

The company plans burning the pomace to run a generator.

"We will alleviate a serious waste disposal problem while cutting our use of fossil fuels by 90 to 95 per cent," he said.

The company, which has already ordered a generator, hopes to begin the pilot project by next summer. Oyler said the program will run about three years.

The energy conversion process involves three steps.

An oil or gas fired generator will be used to provide electricity for the processing plant, with heat from the generator's turbine used to cook apple products.

Waste heat from the generator will be used to dry the pomace, which would be burned to produce a gas to run the generator.

Oyler said the system is expected to generate more than the processing plant requires. The company hopes to sell the excess power to a local utility, Metropolitan Edison Co.

Calls it promising

China announces oil find

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (AP) — Chinese geologists have reported a new oil discovery north of the Yangtze River in Jiangsu province, Peking's official Xinhua news agency said Tuesday.

Xinhua said the oil flow from a well drilled at Zhentong indicates "good production prospects."

It said earlier, wells with promising oil flows have been drilled at Taizhou and Gaoyou.

Prospects for oil in northern Jiangsu, Xinhua said, have been studied by Chinese geologists since the 1930s. It said prospecting after 1956 showed that the northern Jiangsu plain is a sedimentary basin formed in the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras, where oil and gas often occurred.

The Peking dispatch, seen in Tokyo, said the oil and gas flows have been found at Xinghua, Jiangsu, Jinhua and Taixian in the vicinity of the new well since 1970.

It said prospecting is still going on.

Sudan, Jordan sign $ 14 million trade agreement

KHARTOUM, Dec. 25 (R) — Sudan and Jordan have signed a $ 14 million trade protocol for next year, the official sudan news agency has reported

The protocol calls for the opening of commercial centers in Khartoum and Amman and an air freight route, the agency added Monday.

It gave no further details.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR.	Closing Date
Department of Water & Sewage, Eastern Province	Small dredger with trolley	8-99/400	200	Jan. 20
" " "	Supply of a bulldozer on track	6-99/400	400	Jan. 20
Directorate of Education, Taif	Construction of ordinary school buildings (third instalment)	3	300	Jan. 29
Ministry of Agriculture & Water	Drilling of five tubewells in Jizan area	43/1	500	Jan. 6
Air Force Command	Construction of a guard building at the Prince Fahd air base in Taif		1000	Jan. 8
Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs	Temporary asphalting in the municipal area of Samtah	1-400	200	Feb. 2
" " "	Operation and maintenance of the central airconditioning plants	2-400	30	Feb. 3

PORTS AUTHORITY
JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

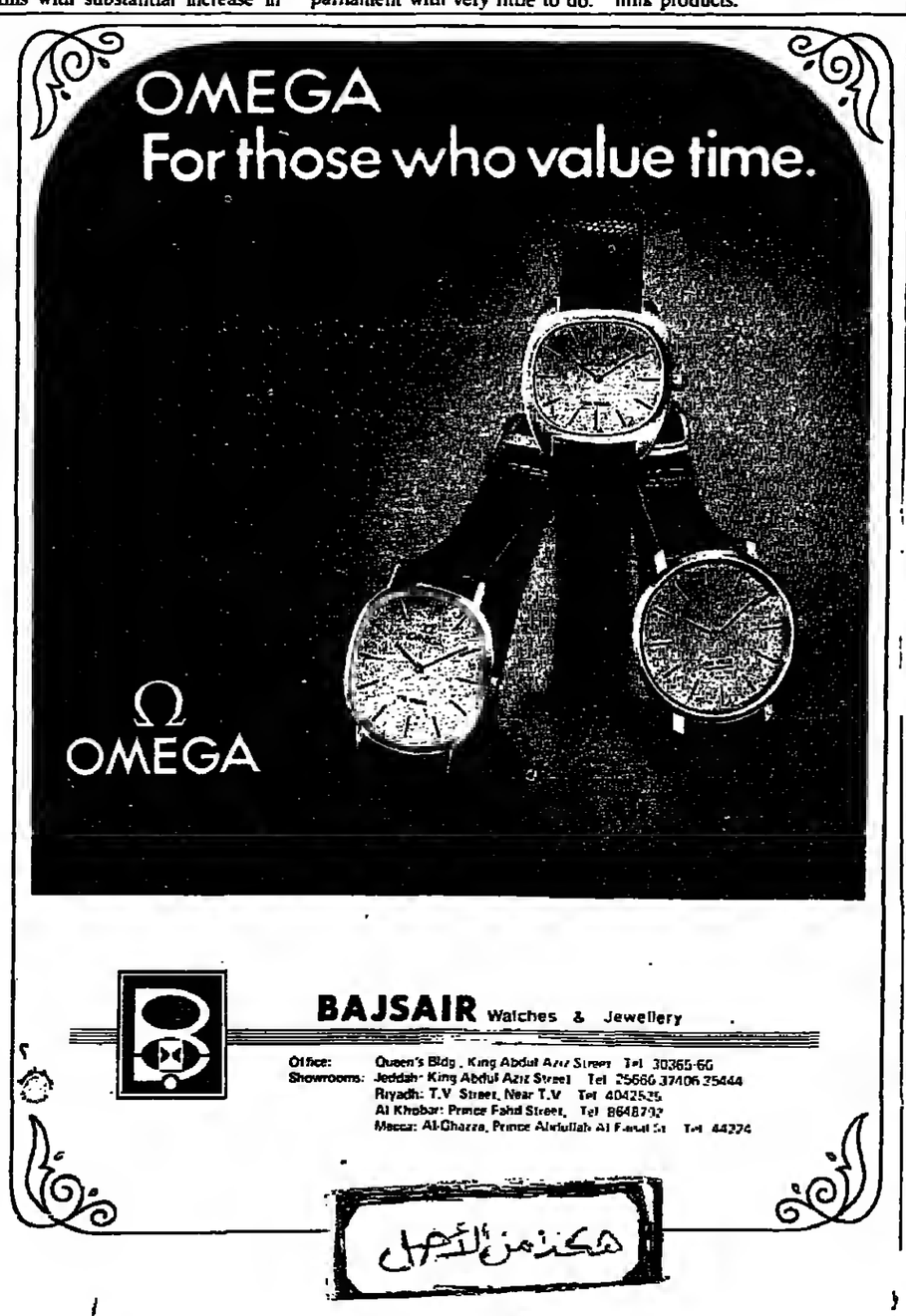
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 25TH DECEMBER, 1979.
6TH SAFAR, 1400

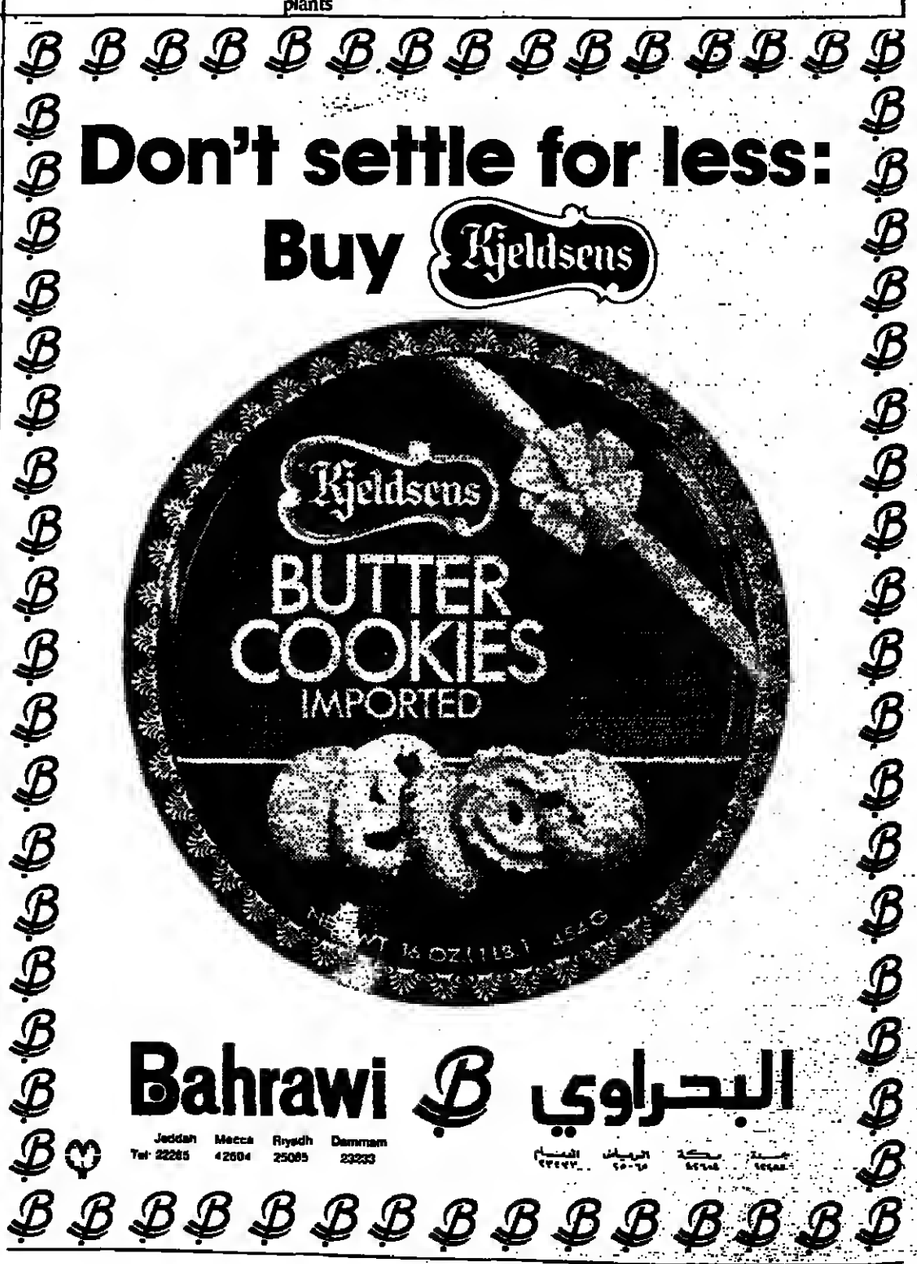
BERTH VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
Badr	Baroom	Durra	21-12-79
Imperia	Star	Reefer	21-12-79
Atlantic Forest (Bgs)	Kanoo	Flour/Steel/Rice/Gen.	9-12-79
Mahavijay	SEA	Barley/Gen.	15-12-79
Europe II	S.S.M.S.C.	Sorghum/General	21-12-79
Eurco Ferry	Gulf	Sugar	19-12-79
Wakagiku Maru	Alireza	Plant/Contra/General	24-12-79
Kota Tanjong	O.C.E.	General	23-12-79
Benadir	O.C.E.	Egg/Apples	18-12-79
Char Ming	Abdullah	Steel/Containers/Gen.	24-12-79
Davao	O.Trade	Bananas	19-12-79
Anemos	M.T.A.	Containers	24-12-79
Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	24-12-79
Molda	Alsabah	Bulk Cement	23-12-79
Hondo	Barber	Containers/General	24-12-79
Silver Bay	Alsaada	Rice/Flour	22-12-79
Juba	O.C.E.	Reefer	22-12-79
Monsone Universal	Star Nav.	Reefer	24-12-79
Papagayo Universal	Star Nav.	Bananas	23-12-79
Thames Maru	A.E.T.	Containers	24-12-79
Aboudy	Bhawi	General	24-12-79
Scapwill	S.C.S.A.	Wheat/Barley	14-12-79
Ikinos	Alireza	containers/Plant/Gen.	24-12-79
Anangel Peace	Orri	Barley	22-12-79
RECENT ARRIVALS			
Hondo	Barber	Containers/General	24-12-79
Monsone Universal	Star Nav.	Reefer	24-12-79
Wakagiku Maru	Alireza	General	26-12-79
Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	24-12-79
Robert E Lee	A.E.T.	Lash Barges	24-12-79
rMing	Abdullah	Steel /Containers/Gen.	24-12-79
Khalij Ming	Abdullah	Steel/Containers/Gen.	24-12-79
Khalij Star	O.C.E.	Frozen Chickens	24-12-79

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS
6/2/1400/25/12/1979/CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

BERTH SHIP	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
Balder Antwrpen	Gulf	General	23-12-79
Dong Suh	UEP	Plap/Steel	24-12-79
Margrethe Maersk	Kanoo	General	23-12-79
Rashidah	Barber	Steel	24-12-79
Tai Sun	SEA	General	19-12-79
Antonetta	UEP	Gen/Steel Products	23-12-79
Ever Safety	Gosaibi	Gen/Conts/Cement	24-12-79
Barge On — 115	Kanoo	To Load Pipes	23-12-79
Pacific Leader (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	17-12-79
Freudenfels	Alireza	Containers	24-12-79
Maldive Star	U.E.P.	Rice/Barley in Bags	23-12-79
Orient Trader	U.E.P.	Sugar In Bags	19-12-79
Han Nuri	O.C.E.	General	24-12-79
Asia Samho	Gulf	Gen/Steel	20-12-79
Koceli	UEP	Barley in Bags	13-12-79
Ryujin Maru	Alireza	Automobiles	25-12-79
Primavera (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	19-12-79
RECENT ARRIVALS			
Ever Safety	Gosaibi	Gen/Conts/Cement	24-12-79
Vonelawa Maru	Gosaibi	Vehicles	24-12-79
Freudenfels	Alireza	Containers	24-12-79
Rashidah	Barber	Steel	24-12-79
Mercandian Transporter-11	Orri	Ro Ro Units	24-12-79
Han Nuri	O.C.E.	General	24-12-79
Dong Suh	U.E.P.	Pipes/Steel	24-12-79
Ryujin Maru	Alireza	Automobiles	25-12-79





Interested in Business Development in Saudi Arabia

saudi business

This Week read about :

— Oh Jeddah !
— Slim Hope for OPEC Price Control
— After the Siege
— A Day on the Exchange Market

arab news
International Finance
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

ABT
Bulk & Bagged Cement
Arabian Bulk Trade Ltd.
Al Khobar : Tel. 8645351- 8644843
P.O. Box 345 Dhahran Airport Telex : 601390 XENEL SJ.
Riyadh : Tel. 4788323

International Share Information

البـورصـات الـدوليـة

STERDAM أمستردام

	Closing Dec. 21	Closing Dec. 20
	Price Fls.	
Holding	73.00	73.00
d (Fl.20)	77.60	77.00
Y (Fl.10)	99.50	98.10
el	94.00	92.30
	64.00	65.80
Kalis	102.90	102.50
ero VB	215.00	212.00
rsman Tetterode	57.50	57.70
nd Holding	27.30	27.50
der-NDU (Fl.20)	244.00	243.50
a NV Bearer	133.50	134.00
er	22.50	22.00
er	29.10	28.70
Brocades (Fl.10)	32.00	32.70
meijer	36.10	36.60
e	69.00	69.50
G.	84.50	85.50
nario	22.80	22.00
	37.50	27.80
den	15.00	15.50
lenstandbank	245.50	246.50
VD Grinten	126.60	127.60
M (Fl. 10)	18.00	18.30
oed (Fl.20)	51.00	51.80
Sch Ver (Fl.100)	36.00	30.50
Stork	38.00	35.80
	93.20	92.00
	23.40	23.10
Bank	315.50	313.50
n Bank	65.20	65.90
	85.50	85.50
eken	72.50	72.10
ovens	20.80	20.60
M Group	103.50	102.70
l	73.60	73.80
led	119.30	119.00
Joyd Groep	75.00	75.00
ren	236.50	238.50
ps	28.60	20.40
eco	166.00	—
amro	105.60	—
oro	142.00	—
ento	100.70	—
al Dutch	148.90	—
ever	114.40	—

RUSSELS بروكسل

	Closing Dec. 20	Closing Dec. 21
	Price Frs.	
d	2100	2078
Br Lambert	1690	1690
kerill	324	330
S	2105	2130
Inno-BM	2460	2415
nert	938	940
oken	2680	2645
Petrofina	5640	5530
Sidro	1150	1144
Soc. Gen. Belgique	1645	1605
Sofina	3320	3290
Solvay 'A'	2525	2510
Union Miniere	744	730
Vieille Montagne	1340	1340

FRANKFURT فرانكفورت

	Closing Dec. 20	Closing Dec. 21
	Price DM.	
AEG	36.50	36.50
Allianz Versich	468.00	465.00
BMW	164.00	164.00
BASF	140.20	139.30
Bayer	125.50	125.00
Bayer. Hypo. Bank	237.00	236.00
Bayer. Vereinsbk.	273.00	272.00
Brown Boveri	299.00	298.50
Commerzbank	180.70	100.00
Conti. Gummi	43.00	45.50
Daimler Benz	250.50	248.50
Degussa	233.50	235.00
Demag	130.00	130.00
Deutsche Bank	257.50	257.80
Dt. Babcock	254.00	254.50
Dub-Schultheiss	171.00	169.00
Dresdner Bank	192.50	191.50
Felten Quill	164.00	162.00
Gutehoffnung	198.80	198.20
Hapag Lloyd	74.00	76.00
Hochtief	375.00	385.00
Hoechst	123.10	123.00
Hoesch	35.20	35.00
Holzmann	350.00	350.00
Horten	122.50	121.50
Kali ond Salz	144.50	144.50
Karstadt	248.00	247.00
Kaufhof	188.50	188.00
KHD	205.00	204.50
Kloeckner Werke	64.80	64.50
Krupp-Huette	65.00	65.00
Linde	295.00	297.50
Lowenbrau 100	1,440	1,440
Lufthansa	77.50	77.00
MAN	185.00	184.00
Mannesmann	125.80	125.00
Metallgesellschaft	260.00	257.00
Munchener Ruck.	575.00	575.00
Neckermann	122.50	121.50
Preussag DM100	155.50	155.00
Rhein West Elect.	184.50	184.00
Rueteerswerke	240.00	242.00
Schering	206.50	205.00
Sel	214.80	212.00
Siemens	258.40	258.30
SudZucker	253.00	251.00
Thyssen A.G.	81.40	80.60
Thyssen Industrie	67.00	65.00
Varta	163.00	162.00
VEBA	142.90	142.00
Ver. Elek. Werk	116.00	114.00
Volkswagen	183.90	184.00

LONDON لندن

Stock	Dec. 21	Dec. 20
Allied Breweries	78½	79
BCI	244	244
Babcock & Wilcox	108	100
Barclays Bank	428	421
Bass Charringtons	194	193
BATS	243	243
Beecham Group	118	119
BICC Ltd.	00	98
Boots Co. Ltd.	161	161
Bowater Corpn.	154	154
Bowring	126	132
Britannia Arrow	19½	20
British Leyland	17	17
British Home Stores	232	232
BOC International	59	60
British Petroleum	344	346
Burmah	166	160
Cadbury Schweppes	56	56
Charter Cons.	128	130
Coats Patons	47	47
Consolidated Gold	371	373
Commercial Union	139	140
Courtaulds	74	75
Dalgety	267	268
Distillers	200	201
Dunlop Holdings	52	53
EMI	●	●
Eng. China Clay	76½	76½
Fisons	259	250
GEC	335	333
General Accident	216	218
Glaxo Holdings	448	446
Grand Metropolitan	125	127
GKN	257	257
Guardian Royal Ex.	228	230
Gt. Univ. Stores "A"	346	346
Guinness	190	189
Guthrie	629	632
Hanson	122	122
Harrison & Crsfld	£6¾	£6½
Hawker Siddeley	180	174
Hambros	289	287
Hepworth Ceramic	95½	95½
Hong Kng Shng. Bk.	163	161
Hong Kong Land	124	122½
Hutchinson Whampoa	88½	88
ICI	365	369
ICL	465	461
Inchcape	308	305
Imperial Group	77	77
Jardine Matheson	156	156
Johnson Matthey	205	205
Kleinwort Benson	122	129
Land Secs.	259	254
Lead Ind.	137	137
Legal & General	158	157
Lonrho	84	82
Lloyds Bank	310	308
Lucas (Industries)	227	223
Metal Box Ltd	242	242
MIM Holdings	192	192
Midland Bank	351	348
MEPC	168	164
Nat. West. Bank	356	351
P & O	104	102½
Plessey Co.	113	113
Pilkington	201	203
Prudential Assur.	167	167
Rank Organization	178	178
Reed International	175	176
Rolls Royce	61	60½
Royal Dutch	£35½	£35¾
Royal Insurance	331	333
Rio Tinto Zinc Corp	320	322
Rugby Portland	60½	60½
Rustenberg	184	186
Stand. & Chtd. Bk.	467	467
Sime Darby	73	73
Shell	328	328
Taylor Woodrow	337	337
Tate & Lyle	153	155
Tesco	67½	66½
Tilling	100	108
Trafalgar House	61½	60½
Thorn Elect.	286	288
Trust House Forte	137	137
Tube Investments	256	256
Unilever	456	458
Ultramar	418	420
United Biscuits	81	81
Vickers	107	107
Wheelock Marden	36	35½

● EMI has merged with Thorn Industries

MILAN ميلانو

	Closing Dec. 20	Closing Dec. 21
	Price Lire	
Aedes	2880	2915
ANIC	9.75	9.75
Bastogi	680.00	682.00
Breda	1100	1110
Burgo	7010	7095
Cantoni	6601	6691
Centrale	6190	6250
Ciga	2380	2362
Comp Ass Milano	7920	8000
Cred Ital	1455	1470
Erba	2280	2280
Ercole Marelli	350.00	349.50
Eridania	4199	4170
Fiat	1829.50	1835
Fiat Priv	1530	1521
Finsider	70.25	86.00
Generali Assic.	43300	43710
Gen. Immobiliare	—	67.00
IBP	3840	3840
IFI	2090	2148
Italcementi	17930	17800
Italgas	709.00	707.00
Italsider	213.00	228.00
Lepetit	29610	29580
Mediobanca	38500	38750
Metal Ital	2330	2350
Montedison	170.00	170.00
Olivetti	1412	1440
Pirelli & Co	1820	1830
Pirelli S.P.A.	655.00	669.00
RAS	93300	93190
Rinascente	105.00	105.00
Saffa	5750	5755
SIP	1060.50	1002.00
Snia	631.00	639.00

NEW YORK نيويورك

Stock	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
AMF Inc.	14⅝	14⅝
AM International	15⅝	14⅝
ARA SVC	34	34½
ASA	35⅝	36½
Aetna Life & Cas	32⅝	32⅝
Alcan Aluminium	45⅝	45⅝
Allegheny Power	15½	15⅝
Allied Chemical	49⅝	49
Allied Stores	23⅝	23⅝
Allis Chalmers	35⅝	35⅝
Alcoa	54⅝	53⅝
Amax Inc.	43½	41⅝
Amerada Hess	43⅝	46⅝
Amer. Airlines	10	9⅝
Amer. Brands	67	66⅝
Amer. Broadcast	39½	39½
Amer. Can.	35⅝	35½
Amer. Cyanamid	33	32⅝
Amer. Elec. Pow.	17⅝	17⅝
Amer. Home Prod.	27⅝	26⅝
Amer. Hosp. Sup.	31⅝	31½
Amer. Motors	7	6⅝
Amer. Nat. Res.	47½	47
Amer. Standard	56¼	56⅝
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	52⅝	51⅝
Ampex	20	19⅝
Armco Inc.	24½	24½
Asarco Inc.	29⅝	29⅝
Ashland Oil	40⅝	48⅝
Atl. Richfield	80	79½
Avco Corp.	28	26⅝
Avon Products	40⅝	40⅝
Bank of NY	37⅝	36⅝
Bank America	26½	26⅝
Bankers Trust NY	42⅝	42⅝
Baxter Travenol	47⅝	47⅝
Beatrice Foods	21⅝	20⅝
Beckman Instr.	30⅝	31½
Becton Dickenson	34	33
Bell & Howell	22⅝	22½
Bendix	39½	38½
Benguet Cons 'B'	4⅝	4½
Bethlehem Steel	20⅝	20⅝
Black & Decker	22⅝	22⅝
Boeing Co.	50	49½
Boise Cascade	32⅝	32⅝
Borden	24⅝	24
Borg Warner	37	36
Bristol Myers	37⅝	37⅝
Brit. Pet. ADR	29⅝	30½
Brunswick	13⅝	13⅝
Bucyrus Erie	20	20½
Burlington Ind.	16⅝	16⅝
Burlington Nthn.	58⅝	57⅝
Burroughs	80⅝	79½
CBS	52	53
CIT Financial	51⅝	51½
CPC International	62	61⅝
Campbell Soup	31	31⅝
Canadian Pacific	32¼	32⅝
Castle Cke	14⅝	14
Caterpillar Tractr	53⅞	53
Celanese Corpn.	45⅝	45
Central & S.W.	13⅝	13⅝
Cent. Soya	13½	13⅝
Certainteed	14⅝	14⅝
Champion Inter	23½	23⅝
Chase Manhattan	38⅞	38⅝
Chemical Bk. N.Y.	34⅜	35
Chessie System	30⅝	30¼
Chrysler	7⅝	7⅝
Cinc. Milacron	27⅝	26½
Citicorp	23⅝	23¼
Cities Service	85	84⅝
Clark Equipment	36⅝	36
Cluett Peabody	9⅝	9⅝
Cst St Gas	34⅝	35⅝
Coca Cola	34½	34¼
Colgate Palm.	14⅝	14½
Columbia Gas	39⅜	37⅝
Columbia Pictures	34	35
Combustion Engr.	58⅛	58
C'm'w'th Edison	20	20⅝
Comm. Satellite	36⅞	36⅞
Conoco Inc.	48	47¼
Con. Edison N.Y.	24⅝	24½
Consol. Foods	26	26
Consol. Nat. Gas	42¼	41⅝
Consumer Power	19⅝	19½
Continental Grp.	28⅝	28⅝
Continental Illinois Cp.	28⅝	28⅝
Control Data	54⅝	54⅝
Corning Glass	58⅝	57½
Crane Co.	32⅞	32⅝
Crocker Nat.	28⅞	28⅝
Crown Zellerbach	41⅝	41½
Curtiss Wright	19	18⅝
Dart Industries	41	40
Deere Co.	38⅝	38⅝
Delta Air	40	40⅝
Deltec Int.	7½	7¼
Detroit Edison	12⅝	12½
Diebold	29½	31⅝
Disney (Walt)	43⅝	43
Dr Pepper	12⅝	12¼
Dow Chemical	33	32⅝
Dresser In.	52⅝	52½
Dupont	40	40
Duke Pow.	17⅝	17
Eastern Airlines	8⅝	8⅝
Eastman Kodak	49⅝	48⅝
Eaton Corp.	26½	26½
El Paso Co.	22⅞	23
Emerson Electric	35⅝	36
Emery Air Freight	17	16⅝
Equity Life	15⅝	15½
Esmark	28½	28
Evans Prod.	22½	22
Exxon	55⅝	55
Farah Mfg.	4⅝	4⅝
Fedders	3½	3⅝
Federal Dept. Stores	27⅝	27½
Firestone Tire	8¼	8⅝
First Chart.	17⅝	17⅝
First Chicago Corp.	15⅝	15
First Nat. Boston	28½	20⅞
First Penna	8⅞	8⅝
Florida Power & Lt.	25⅝	24⅝
Ford Motor	32⅝	32⅝
Freeport Mineral	59⅝	59⅝
Fruehauf Corp.	28	28⅝
GAF Corp.	10⅝	10⅝
GATX Corp. Pf.	35⅝	34⅝
Gamble Skog	33	32⅝
Gen. Dynamics	58⅝	56⅞
Gen. Electrics	49⅝	50⅝
General Foods	34⅝	34
General Instruments	46⅝	47⅝
General Mills	25⅝	25⅝
General Motors	51⅝	51⅝
Gen. Pub. Util.	7⅝	7⅝
Gen. Tel. & Elect.	28⅝	28⅝
General Tire	20⅞	20½
Genesco Inc.	3½	4
Georgia Pacific	26⅛	26⅝
Getty Oil	75⅝	74⅝
Gillette	26½	26
Goodrich B. F.	19⅝	19½
Goodyear Tire	12⅝	12⅝
Gould Inc.	23⅞	23⅝
Grace W.R. Co.	40⅝	40⅝
Gt. Atlantic Pac. Tea	7⅝	7½
Greyhound	14⅝	14½
Grumman Corp.	22⅝	22⅝
Gulf & Western	18	17⅝
Gulf Oil	36	35⅝
Heinz H. J.	39⅝	40
Hercules	21½	20⅝
Hewlett Packard	59	58½
Hilton Hotel	32¼	31⅝
Holiday Inns	18	17⅝
Homestake Mo.	44½	46½
Honeywell	83⅝	82⅝
Household Fin.	19	18⅝
Howard Johns	23½	23
I.C. Industries	24⅝	24⅝
IU International	10⅝	10⅝
Inco Ltd.	23	23⅝
Ingersoll Rand	52½	52
Inland Steel	31½	31⅝
IBM	65	64¼
Intl. Flavours	21	21
Intl. Harvester	39⅝	40
Intl. Min. & Chem.	58⅝	58⅝
Intl. Paper	37⅝	36⅝
Intl. Tel. & Tel.	25⅝	25½
Irving Bank Corp.	35	35
Jeff. Pilot	29⅝	29
Jewel Cos.	26⅝	26⅝
Johns Manville	24⅝	24⅝
Johnson & Johnson	80	80
Jonathan Logan	9½	9⅝
Joy Manufacturing	30½	31⅝
K. Mart Corp.	24	24⅝
Kaiser Aluminium	18⅝	18⅝
Kaufman & Broad.	9⅝	9⅝
Kellogg Co.	18½	18⅝
Kennecott	29⅝	28
Kerr McGee	64⅝	64⅝
Kimberley Clark	41⅝	41⅝
Kraft Inc.	47½	47
Kroger Co.	18⅝	18⅝
LTV Corp.	8⅝	8½
Lear Siegler	22½	22⅝
LOF Company	25	24⅝
Liggett Group	39⅝	38⅝
Litton Industries	41⅝	42½
Lockheed Aircraft	34	33
Lone Star Indns.	27	27⅝
Louisiana Land Exp.	47⅝	46⅞
Lucky Stores	15⅝	15⅝
Macy R. H.	54½	53⅝
Mfrs. Hanover	31	30⅝
Mapco	37	36⅝
Marathon Oil	49⅝	49⅝
Marine Midland	19⅝	19
Marshall Field	18⅝	18½
Martin Mor.	44⅝	44
Masco Corp.	26⅝	26⅝
Matsushita	28⅝	29⅝
Mattel Inc.	7⅝	7⅝
McDonalds	43⅝	43½
McDonnell Doug.	34⅝	34
McGraw Hill	29⅝	29⅝
Mead Corp.	25	24⅝
Memorex	17½	17⅝
Merck Co.	72⅝	73⅝
MGM	20½	20⅝
Middle S Ut.	13	12⅝
Minn Mng & Mfg.	50⅝	58
Mobil Corp.	58⅝	57⅝
Monsanto	60½	59⅝
Moore Mc Cr	42⅝	43⅝
Morgan J. P.	45⅝	45⅝
Motorola	52⅝	51⅝
NCR Corp.	70⅝	69⅝
NL Industries	35⅝	35
Nabisco In.	21⅝	21⅝
Nalco Chemical	31⅝	32⅝
National Can.	22⅝	23
Nat. Distillers	30¼	30
National Steel	26⅝	26⅝
Natomas	31⅝	31⅝
Newmont	34⅝	35
Norfolk & Western	27⅝	27⅝
Nthwest Airlines	29⅝	28⅝
Nthwest Bancorp	25⅝	25⅝
Norton Simon	16⅝	16⅝
Occidental Petrol	26⅝	26
Ogden Corp.	33	33½
Olin Corp.	17⅝	17⅝
Owens Illinois	20⅝	20⅝
PPG Ind.	29	29
Pacific Gas & El.	23	23
Pacific Lighting	22⅝	22⅝
Pan Am World Air	5⅝	5⅝
Penney J. C.	27⅝	26⅝
Pennzoil Co.	39½	40⅝
Pepsi Co	24⅝	24⅝
Pfizer	40	39⅝
Phelps Dodge	29⅝	29⅝
Philip Morris	35⅝	35⅝
Phillips Petroleum	48⅝	48⅝
Pillsbury	37	36⅝
Pitney Bowes	32⅝	32⅝
Pittston Co.	24⅝	25⅝
Plan Research	5⅝	5⅝
Polaroid	28⅝	27⅝
Procter Gamble	74	74⅝
Pub. Serve Elect.	19⅝	19⅝
Pullman	40	39⅝
Quaker Oats	28½	28
RCA Corp.	22½	21⅝
Rapid American	20⅝	21⅝
Raytheon	66⅝	66⅝
Republic Steel	24⅝	24⅝
Revlon	44⅝	45⅝
Reynolds Ind.	33⅝	34
Reynolds Metals	30⅝	31
Rockwell Inter.	46	46
Royal Dutch	77⅝	77⅝
Ryder System	24⅝	24⅝
SCM Corp.	23½	23⅝
Safeway Stores	33⅝	34
St. Regis Paper	30⅝	30⅝
Santa Fe Inds.	53	52½
Santa Fe Intl.	35⅝	53½
Schering Plgh.	29⅝	29⅝
Schlitz Brewing	8⅝	8½
Schlumberger	92⅝	92⅝
Scott Paper	19⅝	18⅝
Seabrd Coast L.	31	30⅝
Seagram Co.	41⅝	40⅝
Searle (G. D.)	18⅝	18⅝
Sears Roebuck	18⅝	18⅝
Shell Oil	56	55
Shell Transport	29½	29⅝
Signal Co.	39½	39½
Singer	8½	8½
Sony Corp.	7⅝	7⅝
Southern Cal. Ed.	25	25
Southern Pacific	34	33⅝
Southern Railway	53½	53
Sperry Rand Corp.	50	49⅝
Squibb Corp.	37⅝	37⅝
Standard Brands	26⅝	26½
Std. Oil California	58⅝	56⅝
Std. Oil Indiana	79⅝	78⅝
Std. Oil Ohio	91	89
Sterling Drug	21	20⅝
Stevens JP	15½	15⅝
Sun Co.	70⅝	69⅝
Sunbeam Corp.	18⅝	17⅝
Sybron Corp.	16½	16½
T.R.W. Inc.	39½	39
Teledyne	140⅝	138½
Tenneco	38⅝	38
Texaco	29⅝	29⅝
Texas Eastern Corp.	68½	68½
Texas Instrm.	89⅝	88½
Texas Utilities	18⅝	18
Texas Golf	34⅝	34½
Textron	25⅝	25⅝
Thiokol	47⅝	47⅝
Tiger Int.	19⅝	19½
Timken Co.	50½	50⅝
Trans Wld Corp	17⅝	17⅝
Travellers	36⅝	37⅝
20th Century Fox	44	42⅝
U.A.L. Inc.	23	22⅝
UV Industries	28⅝	28½
Unilever NV	60	NA
Union Camp.	42½	42⅝
Union Carbide	41⅝	41⅝
Union Oil California	45⅝	44⅝
Union Pacific Corp.	76⅝	75⅝
Uniroyal	4½	4½
United Brands	11⅝	11½
US Gypsum	32⅝	31½
US Indust.	9	9
US Steel	17⅝	17⅝
US Tobacco	34	34
Utd Technologies	43⅝	44
Wachovia Corp.	18⅝	18⅝
Walter Jim	30⅝	30⅝
Warner-Commun.	49⅝	47⅝
Warner Lambert	19⅝	19⅝
Wells-Fargo	28½	27½
Western Bancorp	31⅝	31⅝
Western Union	22½	21⅝
Westinghouse Elect.	19½	19⅝
Weyerhaeuser	31⅝	31⅝
Whirlpool	18⅝	18⅝
White Motor	5⅝	5⅝
Winn-Dixie Str.	27⅝	27⅝
Woolworth	25⅝	25⅝
Wyly Corp.	5⅝	5⅝
Xerox Corp.	62⅝	61⅝
Zapata Corp.	28⅝	27¼
Zenith Radio	9⅝	9⅝

DOW JONES CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES

December 21

30 Industrials	838.91	DN 4.43	or 0.53%
20 Transport	254.53	DN 1.51	or 0.59%
15 Utilities	107.34	DN 1.22	or 1.12%
65 Stocks	299.44	DN 1.95	or 0.65%

PARIS باريس

	Closing Dec. 21	Closing Dec. 20
	Price Frs.	
Air Liquide	499.00	498.00
Alsthom	62.00	62.50
Aux. Ent.	429.00	427.00
Beghin-Say	135.50	135.50
Bouygues	570.00	571.00
BSN-Gervais Danone	903.00	891.00
Carrefour	1650	1638
Casino	1435	1435
CEM	52.05	52.00
Chiers	13.80	14.10
Chim. Routiere	138.00	130.50
CIT-Alcatel	1001	1818
Club Med.	368.50	350.30
Cie Bancaire	365.00	365.00
CGE	339.50	340.00
CCF	176.00	174.50
CIC	129.50	129.30
Generale Eaux	428.00	432.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1275	1270
Esso	286.00	284.50
Ferodo	335.00	328.00
Fin. Paribas	225.00	225.50
Fr. Petroles	256.40	255.50
Galeries Lafayette	143.00	136.90
Hachette	191.50	191.00
Imetal	62.50	61.00
J. Borel	119.00	116.70
Kleber Colombes	71.00	71.10
Lafarge	250.50	257.90
Legrand	1363	1375
Locafrance	195.00	196.00
L'Oreal	646.00	646.00
Machines Bull	65.10	66.30
Met. Normandie	44.50	45.90
Michelin	877	875
Moet-Hennessey	514.00	508.00
Moulinex	85.00	84.50
Mumm	499.00	495.00
Nobel-Bozel	52.50	49.00
Nord-Est	33.30	33.00
Olida	170.00	171.00
PUK	96.00	96.70
Pernod Ricard	274.80	265.00
Perrier	285.00	290.00
Peugeot Citroen	283.00	284.00
Poclain	228.60	226.60
Pricel	230.00	230.00
Printemps	100.00	98.00
Radar	525.00	525.00
Radiotech.	325.00	313.00
Raff. (Cie. Fse)	179.00	179.50
Redoute a Roubaix	430.00	430.00
Rhone Poulenc	135.00	135.00
Roussel-UCLAF	230.00	228.00
Sacilor	22.20	23.90
Sagem	756.00	716.00
Saint Gobain	131.50	130.50
St. Louis-Bouchon	124.00	125.00
SAT	388.00	375.00
Schneider	157.80	154.00
Skis Rossignol	1120	1120
Sogerap	188.00	196.00
Sommer	318.00	310.00
Suez	273.00	269.00
Thomson-Brandt	195.00	196.00
UTA	149.00	149.00
Usinor	13.35	13.10
Vallourec	103.50	103.30
Foreign Issues		
BASF	325.50	323.00
Exxon	229.00	231.00
Goldfields	33.10	33.50
Inco	91.10	88.20
Nestle	8750	8620
Norsk-Hydro	607.00	600.00
Petrofina	772.00	783.00
Philips	42.90	42.70
Pres. Brand	126.50	130.00
Royal Dutch	318.80	318.90
RTZ	28.50	28.80
Siemens	603.00	595.00
Sony	29.85	28.95
Unilever	240.00	243.00

SINGAPORE سنغافورة

	Closing Dec. 21	Closing Dec. 20
	Price Singapore $	
Acma	2.44	2.51
Boustead	3.30	3.28
Bovis	0.48	0.46
Bukit Lintang	3.02	(NT)
Cycle & Carriage	3.12	3.10
City Development	1.43	1.42
Cold Storage	2.53	2.52
Cons. Plants	(NT)	(NT)
D.B.S.	5.00	5.00
F & N	6.00	5.90
Haw Par Bros.	1.77	1.78
Inchcape	2.17	2.24
I and R.G.	(NT)	(NT)
Jardine Matheson	(NT)	(NT)
Kempas	5.25	5.25
Kl. Kepong	3.68	3.64
Malayan Banking	8.10	8.10
Malayan Tobacco	4.28	4.28
N. Borneo Timber	2.03	2.04
National Iron	6.15	6.15
N. Serendah	(NT)	(NT)
O.C.B.C.	7.15	7.20
Rothmans	(NT)	(NT)
Setron	(NT)	(NT)
Sime Darby Hdgs.	(NT)	(NT)
Singapore Land	2.33	2.35
Straits Traders	7.65	7.65
T. Harbour	(NT)	(NT)
Temenggong	(NT)	(NT)
Tractors Malaysia	6.25	(NT)
Tronoh	10.30	(NT)
U.O.B.	3.46	3.46
William Jacks Co.	(NT)	1.78

TOKYO طوكيو

	Closing Dec. 22	Closing Dec. 21
	Prices Yen	
Asahi Elec.-Chem.	161	167
Bank of Tokyo	208	208
Banyu Pharm.	581	576
Canon Camera	658	656
Daiichi Kangyo Bank	357	358
Daiwa House	277	277
Fuji Photo Film	558	554
Fujitsu	490	492
Hitachi	269	270
Ikegai	268	275
C. Itoh	487	490
Kajima	280	280
Kansai El. Power	897	900
Kawasaki Steel	123	123
Komatsu	357	352
Kubota	360	360
Matsushita Elec.	701	710
Mitsubishi Chemical	188	181
Mitsubishi Electric	199	200
Mitsubishi Hvy Ind.	182	183
Mitsui Co.	325	339
Mitsumi Electric	545	555
Nippon Electric	418	423
Nippon Oil	1740	1730
Nippon Steel	120	121
Nissan Motor	720	719
Pioneer	1940	1990
Ricoh	655	651
Sharp	576	580
Shiseido	965	972
Sony	1730	1730
Sumitomo Chem.	126	126
Takeda	531	536
Teijin	138	140
Tokyo Marine Fire	645	649
Toray Indus.	216	215
Toshiba Elec.	188	191
Toto	443	440
Toyo Kogyo	464	468
Toyota	877	883

SYDNEY سيدني

	Closing Dec. 20	Closing Dec. 21
	Price Aus. Dollars	
ACI	2.30	2.30
AGC	1.41	1.42
Allied	(NT)	(NT)
Amatil	2.20	2.15
Ampol	1.25	1.25
Ampol Ex.	2.25	2.22
ANI	1.85	1.82
Ansett	2.00	2.20
ANZ Bank	4.05	4.04
Associated Min.	(NT)	(NT)
Assoc. Securities	(NT)	(NT)
Bank NSW	2.68	2.65
BH South	3.90	4.00
BHP	10.75	10.85
Bougainville	2.42	2.45
Bundaberg	7.00	(NT)
Carlton United	1.90	1.90
Carp Wr	1.68	1.67
CBA	2.48	2.48
Central	34.00	(NT)
Central Norseman	5.60	5.40
Coles	1.93	1.92
Comalco	3.90	3.95
Cons. Gold	6.60	6.30
CRA	4.50	4.65
CSR	4.60	4.58
Cudgen	1.37	1.35
Dunlop	0.82	0.81
EGM	2.30	2.15
EZ Industries	4.00	5.00
Fairfax	(NT)	1.30
Grace Bros.	1.89	1.90
Hamersley	3.16	3.20
Hanimex	(NT)	1.87
Hooker	0.84	0.83
Kathleen	6.00	6.00
Lend Lease	(NT)	2.80
Magellan	(NT)	(NT)
Mauri Bros.	0.86	0.85
Metals Ex.	0.80	0.80
MIM	3.72	3.75
Mt Lyall	1.15	1.15
Myer	1.53	1.55
Nat. Bank	2.67	2.60
Nicholas	1.07	1.00
Nth. BH	2.80	2.80
Oakbridge	3.75	3.80
Oil Search	0.21	0.17xr
Pancontinental	5.60	6.00
Peko-Wallsend	7.64	7.64
Phillip Morris	5.34	5.30
Pioneer Concrete	1.88	1.85
Queensland Mines	6.12	6.20
Renison	15.50	(NT)
Repco	1.16	1.15
Robe	1.12	1.12
Santos	7.00	7.00
Seltrust	2.87	(NT)
H.C. Sleigh	1.12	1.11
Southern	13.50	13.50
Southland	0.25	(NT)
Stocks and Holdings	5.28	5.20
Swan Brewery	1.85	1.80
Theiss	6.00	6.84
TNT	1.75	1.78
Tooheys	1.92	1.00
Tooth	1.90	1.95
Utah	3.75	3.00
Waltons	0.62	0.62
Weeks	6.60	(NT)
Westfield	3.56	3.57
WMC	3.25	3.35
Woodside Petroleum	2.16	2.23
Woolworths	1.36	1.36

ZURICH زوريخ

	Closing Dec. 21	Closing Dec. 20
	Price Swiss Frs.	
Alusuisse	1140	1140
BOV (Bearer)	1695	1695
Buehrle	2480	2480
Ciba Geigy (Bearer)	1225	1230
Ciba Geigy (Non-voting)	955	950
Columbus	655	650
Credit Suisse	2290	2290
Electrowatt	2100	2110
Fischer (George)	745	745
Jelmoli (Fr.100)	1375	1380
Landis Gyr (Reg)	1420	1430
Nestle (Bearer)	3415	3435
Sandoz (Bearer)	4050	4075
Sulzer (Reg)	2750	2750
Swissair (Bearer)	780	782
Swiss Bank Corp.	403	406
Swiss Re-In (Bearer)	6050	6050
Union Bank	3525	3530
Winthur Acc (Bearer)	2385	2400
Zurich Ins (Bearer)	13500	13600
BASLE		
Pirelli	UNAV	253
Roche Baby	6625	6725
Roche Div. Cert.	66500	67250

NOTES

STOCKS

(NT) = Not Traded. SUSP = Suspended.
UNAV = Unavailable.
xa = Ex all. xc = Ex scrip issue.
xd = Ex dividend. xr = Ex rights.

BONDS

Selection of Eurodollar updated when available from source.
Kuwait Bond Market and recent Kuwaiti Dinar Bond Issues updated when available from source.

OND INFORMATION أنباء السندات

CHEDULED EUROBONDS سندات قيد الطرح

December 19

following is the Calendar of Eurobond and Foreign Bond offerings with tentative terms, dicate manager and offering date where available. Coupons and yields are on an annual s unless otherwise indicated.

EURODOLLAR BONDS

uropean Coal and Steel Community, 50 million dollars, due 2 January 1990, 11.625% at 625 to yield 11.69%, first call at 101 in 1985, Goldman Sachs International Corp. Aquitaine Co. of Canada Ltd., 30 million dollars, due January 1985, 11.25% at 99.5 to d 11.39, first call at 100.5 in 1983. Societe Generale.

EUROMARK BONDS

inland, 150 million marks, due January 1987, 8%, Dresdner Bank. Light-Servicos de Eletricidade S.A., guaranteed by Brazil, 125 million marks, due 16 uary 1990, 8.5%, repayment in instalments after five years produces 8-year average life. t call at 102 on 16 Jan. 1986, Westdeutsche Landesbank, 20 Dec.

OTHER EUROBOND ISSUES

BM France S.A. 120 million French francs, due January 1985, 11.875% at 99.5 to yield ut 12.01%, Banque Nationale de Paris. The Volume of scheduled Eurobond offerings totals about the equivalent of 268 million lars compared with 753 million dollars a week earlier.

FOREIGN ISSUES

European Investment Bank, 500 million Austrian schillings due January 1990, 8% at 99.5 yield 8.07%, Creditanstalt-Bankverein. Euratom, 500 million Luxembourg francs, due 8 January 1988, 9.75% at par, Bullet

HOLIDAY ADVISORY

ited States: Stock exchanges close Dec. 25 and Jan. 1, Commodity Markets close Dec. 24-25 and Jan. 1.
nada: Stock exchanges will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.
itain: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and on Jan. 1.
ance: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25, 26 and 31 and on Jan. 1.
ly: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1. Additionally,
est Germany: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 24, and the stock market will be closed on Dec. 31.
nks and markets will be closed on Dec. 24, and the stock market will be closed on Dec. 31.
lgium: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1. The stock market
ll be closed on Dec. 31.
therlands: Businesses and stock and option exchanges will be closed on Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31 and on Jan.
Banks will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.
xembourg: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1. The stock
arket will be closed on Dec. 24 and 31.
itzerland: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31 and on Jan. 1 and 2.
uth Africa: The Johannesburg stock exchange and other markets will be closed on Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31
d on Jan. 1. Banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.
pan: The Tokyo stock exchange will be closed between Dec. 29 and Jan. 3. Foreign exchange markets will
closed between Jan. 1 and 3. Both the stock exchange and forex markets will be open Dec. 25. Christmas
y.
stralia: The Sydney stock exchange and wool exchange will be closed on Dec. 25, 26 and 31 and on Jan. 1.
ong Kong: The stock exchange, gold market and banks will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.
ngapore: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and on Jan. 1.
alaysia: Banks and tin markets will be closed on Dec. 25 and on Jan. 1. Rubber markets will be closed on
c. 24, 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.

U.S. GOVT. NOTES & BONDS السندات الحكومية الاميركية

Fractions and changes in 32nds

December 21	Bid	Asked	Change
Notes			
10⅛s September 1981	97.30	98.6	DN 2
⅝s May 1982	96.22	96.30	DN 2
s February 1983	92.28	93.4	DN 2
⅞s September 1983	97.20	97.28	DN 2
s August 1986	88.8	88.16	DN 12
⅝s November 1988	90.18	90.26	DN 12
Bonds			
¼s August 1987-92	77.16	78.16	UNCH
10⅛s November 1994	98.2	98.18	DN 14
⅜s August 2003-2008	84.10	84.26	DN 12
⅜s November 2003-2008	87.16	88.0	DN 12
9⅛s May 2004-2009	90.22	91.6	DN 16

KUWAITI DINAR BOND MARKET السندات الكويتية

December 20

Kuwait — (AP-DJ) — The Kuwaiti Dinar Bond Market had another inactive week with very thin trading, the Arab Company for Trading Securities (ACTS) reports. Small selling was seen

Short-term rates o ent up by 1 point since the beginning of this week. Small selling was seen due to the fact that some institutions were trying to offload some of their bond positions prior to year-end.

Recent Kuwait Dinar Bond Issues

Issuer	Coupon	Maturity	Price
		1.10.89	95—95½
ASEA (Sweden)	8	15.06.89	95—95½
Banque Nationale de Paris	7¾	15.09.94	93—93½
C.C.C.E. (France)	8	15.08.89	92⅞—92⅞
C.I.H. (Morocco)	8¼	15.10.87	95½—96
Credit Lyonnais	8	15.07.86/91	93½—94
Indonesia (Rep. of)	8½	15.09.89	93½—94
T.V.O. Power Co.	7¾		

Kuwaiti Dinar Negotiable Bank Certificates of Deposit

3 months 11¼ bid ● 6 months 11¼ bid ● 12 months 11¼ bid

EURO-CURRENCY INTERBANK RATES

December 21	U.S. Dollar	Sterling	W. German Mark	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	French Franc
Call	10—10¼	—	8⅝—8⅞	—	—	14¼—14½
One month	13⅝—13⅞	15⅞—16⅛	9¼—9⅝	13—13¼	5½—5⅝	14½—14⅝
Three months	14⅝—14⅞	16⅝—16⅞	8⅞—9	13⅛—13⅜	5⅝—6⅛	14⅛—14⅜
Six months	14⅛—14⅜	16⅛—16⅜	8⅝—8⅞	11⅞—12⅛	5⅝—6	13⅝—13⅞
One year	12⅞—13	15—15¼	8—8⅜	10⅞—10⅝	5—5½	

London Eurodollars: Overnight 9⅝—9¾; 7 days fixed 15⅝—15 9/16; one month 14 13/16—14 11/16 three months 14 13/16—14 11/16; six months 14⅝—14½; one year 13⅝—13
London dollar certificates of deposit: one month 14 7/16—14 5/16; three months 14 7/16—14 5/16; six months 14—13⅞; one year 12⅞—12⅝; three years 11⅝—11⅝; five years 11⅝—11⅝

EXCHANGE RATES أسعار العملات الدولية

U.S. $ الدولار

London Interbank Dollar Exchange Rates as quoted by Bank of America IFC

	Dec. 20	Dec. 21
Britain	2.2010	2.2000
Switzerland	1.6015	1.6075
Italy	809.75	811.05
France	4.0550	4.0635
W. Germany	1.7350	1.7360
Netherlands	1.9115	1.9190
Belgian C	28.227	28.250
Belgian F	29.075	29.160
Denmark	5.3812	5.3857
Norway	4.9910	5.0090
Sweden	4.1810	4.1907
Japan	236.45	238.45
Austria	12.4700	12.5325
Canada	1.1765	0.8516
Australia	1.1063	1.1051
Spain	66.360	66.475
Finland	3.7310	3.7310

£ (STERLING) الجنيه

Closing Spot Sterling Rates at London

December 21

USA	2.2020-2.2040
Canada	2.5735-2.5775
Switzerland	3.5200-3.5300
W. Germany	3.8065-3.8115
France	8.9215-8.9415
Netherlands	4.2060-4.2160
Belgian C	61.95-62.05
Belgian F	64.00-64.15
Sweden	9.1900-9.2100
Denmark	11.8130-11.8250
Norway	10.9850-10.9950
Italy	1,779.5-1,781.5
Spain	145.65-145.95
Portugal	109.35-109.70
Austria	27.48-27.58
Japan	521.50-523.50
Ireland	1.0320-1.0370

DM المارك

Frankfurt Foreign Exchange Fixings

	Dec. 20	Dec. 21
USA	1.7368	1.7402
Britain	3.8230	3.8210
Ireland	3.7040	3.6920
Canada	1.4760	1.4823
Netherlands	90.730	90.650
Switzerland	108.650	108.450
Belgium	6.154	6.159
France	42.790	42.750
Denmark	32.260	32.365
Norway	34.760	34.790
Sweden	41.460	41.600
Italy	2.142	2.145
Austria	13.892	13.887
Spain	2.613	2.621
Portugal	3.485	3.496
Japan	0.7305	0.7320
Finland	46.46	46.64

SDR حقوق السحب الخاصة

Exchange Rates for the IMF's SDR

	Dec. 21	Dec. 20
US Dollar	1.31100	1.31275
Australian Dollar	1.1976	1.18833
Austrian Schilling	16.4306	16.4015
Belgian Franc	37.0770	37.0097
Canadian Dollar	1.54106	1.54143
Deutsche Mark	2.29150	2.27998
French Franc	5.33745	5.31729
Iranian Rial	92.3991	92.5161
Italian Lira	1063.29	1061.67
Japanese Yen	313.351	313.747
Dutch Guilder	2.51795	UNAV
Norwegian Krone	6.57115	6.55456
Pound Sterling	0.597036	0.596433
Saudi Arabian Riyal	4.41182	4.41740
Spanish Peseta	87.1350	87.1220
Swedish Krona	NA	5.48992
Danish Krone	7.05563	7.05931
Ecuadorean Sucre	32.7773	32.8188
Indonesian Rupiah	819.750	820.797
Kuwaiti Dinar	0.359754	0.359200
Malaysian Ringgit	UNAV	UNAV
Singapore Dollar	2.85097	2.85392
South African Rand	1.08399	1.08537
Swiss Franc	2.10695	2.10696
U.A.E. Dirham	4.95723	4.96351
Venezuelan Bolivar	5.62795	5.63498

THE ECU الايكو

Exchange Rates for the ECU Official Brussels Fixing

December 21

FB/Lux Con	40.3436
Deutsche Mark	2.48329
Dutch Guilder	2.73830
Pound Sterling	0.649157
Danish Krone	7.67294
French Franc	5.81552
Italian Lira	1156.22
Irish Pound	0.671784
US Dollar	1.42620
Swiss Franc	2.29100
Spanish Peseta	94.7851
Swedish Krona	5.97291
Norwegian Krone	7.13954
Canadian Dollar	1.67450
Portuguese Escudo	71.1245
Austrian Schilling	17.8703
Finnish Markka	5.31980
Japanese Yen	340.891
Greek Drachma	54.4979

GOLD الذهب

Closing Gold Prices (in US Dollars per troy ounce)

	Dec. 21	Dec. 20
London	477.50	468.50
Paris	481.33	481.46
Frankfurt	474.96	478.97
Zurich	475.00	474.80
Hong Kong	476.39	475.37

COMMODITIES أسعار السلع والمعادن

London Commodity and Metal Exchange Closing Prices

Pounds Sterling per metric ton (except Silver)

ALUMINIUM الألمنيوم

	Dec. 20 Closing	Dec. 21 Closing
	£ per tonne	
Cash	870-875	865-866
Three months	840-841	845-846
Sales	750 tons	3,900 tons

Market firmer

COPPER نحاس

£ per tonne

Wirebars		
Cash	1014-1015	1016-1017
Three months	1010-1011	1011-1012
Sales	6,000 tons	16,000 tons
Market irregular		
Cathodes		
Cash	976-979	974-975
Three months	990-991	990-992
Sales	Nil tons	1,500 tons
Market steady		

LEAD رصاص

£ per tonne

Cash	540-541	535-537
Three months	525.5-526	518-519
Sales	2,950 tons	5,500 tons

Market barely steady post firm

NICKEL نيكل

£ per tonne

Cash	2860-2870	2800-2820
Three months	2840-2845	2900-2910
Sales	324 tons	76 tons

Market firm

SILVER فضة

Pence per troy ounce

Cash	1045-1050	1053-1055
Three months	1089-1090	1084-1085
Sales	40 warrants	110 warrants

Market steady

TIN قصدير

£ per tonne

Standard		
Cash	7620-7630	7750-7760
Three months	7330-7340	7350-7360
Sales	350 tons	600 tons
Market steady		
High Grade		
Cash	7620-7630	7550-7560
Three months	7340-7350	7360-7380
Sales	Nil tons	Nil tons
Market idle		

ZINC زنك

£ per tonne

Cash	355-356	343-344
Three months	363.5-364	355-355.5
Sales	1,400 tons	3,800 tons

Market very steady

COCOA كاكاو

	Dec. 21 Closing	Dec. 20 Closing
	£ per tonne	
December	1476—1475	1468—1472
March	1519—1518	1510—1509
May	1518—1516	1508—1506
July	1520—1518	1510—1508
September	1534—1529	1522—1515
December	1565—1540	1545—1535
March	1570—1550	1565—1545

Total volume: 896 lots of ten tonnes.

ROBUSTA COFFEE قهوة

£ per tonne

January	1773—1772	1791—1790
March	1660—1655	1674—1672
May	1643—1637	1637—1636
July	1625—1628	1623—1622
September	1620—1617	1617—1613
November	1602—1599	1605—1595
January	1615—1580	1600—1595

Sales: 3,341 lots of 5 tonnes.

ICO COFFEE

Other Mild Arabicas	192.67	193.83
Robustas	177.00	177.25
Comp. Daily Prices (1976)	184.84	185.54
20 Day Moving Average	189.88	189.43
Other Mild Robustas (1968)	184.96	185.67
Colombians	203.00	203.00
Unwashed Arabicas	215.50	213.50
Comp. Daily Prices (1968)	196.20	196.47
Bremen-Hamburg Price	203.77	204.12

RUBBER مطاط

Pence per Kilo

January	—	64.20—64.40
February	66.70—67.00	65.40—66.00
January-March	67.90—68.00	66.00—66.85
April-June	72.25—72.30	69.45—69.50
July-September	74.60—74.70	71.80—71.90
Oct.-December	77.05—77.20	74.05—74.10
January-March	79.45—79.50	76.45—76.50
April-June	81.80—81.90	78.80—78.00
July-September	84.00—84.05	83.15—81.20

Market closed about steady

RAW SUGAR سكر خام

Sugar Pref. Comm. Coun. £ per long ton

March	184.90-184.75	183.50-183.30
May	185.50-185.40	184.60-184.50
August	185.00-184.70	184.00-183.00
October	184.70-184.00	183.75-183.45

Futures volume 3,397 lots of 50 tonnes each.
Tone Quiet

WOOL صوف

(Greasy Wool)

October	(NT)	(NT)
December	(NT)	(NT)
March	(NT)	(NT)
May	(NT)	(NT)
July	(NT)	(NT)
October	(NT)	(NT)
December	(NT)	(NT)
March	(NT)	(NT)

Due to inactive trading there were nil lots traded

COTTON قطن

December 21

Liverpool spot cotton and shipment prices in U.S. cents per pound (previous levels in brackets) as supplied by a leading trading company.

Major shipping origins Friday included:
U.S. Memphis (1 1/16 inch strict middling).
Nov-Dec 82.00 offered (81.50).
U.S. California (1⅛ inch strict middling).
Nov-Dec 84.50 offered (83.50).
Soviet (1 1/16 inch strict middling).
Nov-Dec 84.00 offered (83.00).
Giza 16 Fr. 134.15 offered (138.85).
Sudan Barakat (1½ inch).
Nov-Dec No. 3B. 121.40 offered (UNCH).
Nov-Dec No. 5B. 114.90 offered (UNCH).
Nov-Dec No. C6B. 101.90 offered (UNCH).
Paraguay (1 3/32 inch).
Nov-Dec UNQ.
Mexico (1 1/16 inch strict middling).
Nov-Dec 82.50 offered (81.50).
Colombia Coastal Crop (1 3/32 inch).
Nov-Dec 85.30 offered (86.00).

ROTTERDAM WHEAT & SOYBEAN MEAL

Prices CIF: On US No. 2 Northern and/or Northern Dark Spring) Prices in US Dollars

December	205.00	205.00
January	215.00	215.00
February	221.00	221.00
March	224.00	224.00
April-May	205.00	205.00

SOYMEAL U.S.

Spot	259.00	259.00
December	255.00	255.00
January-March	255.00	255.00
April-September	253.00	253.45

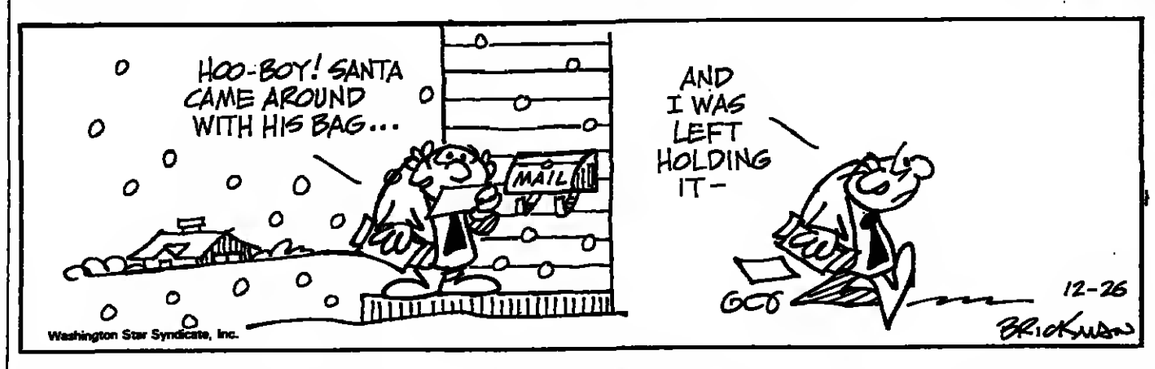
Capital International Stock Market Indices

	Dec. 20	Dec. 19	
World	114.7	114.6	UP 1.3
Europe	102.0	102.3	DN 1.2
U.S. (1)	120.5	120.3	UP 2.3
U.K.	143.6	144.7	DN 1.5
Japan	237.2	234.9	UP 1.2
Canada (2)	169.7	169.3	UP 5.2
Germany	84.8	84.5	DN 1.5
France	115.8	115.1	DN 0.3
Australia	94.0	94.4	UP 0.4
Spain	49.3	49.7	DN 3.9
Switzerland	93.5	93.6	UP 0.4
Netherlands	83.3	83.1	DN 1.3
Italy	52.7	52.7	DN 4.5
Belgium	110.0	109.9	UP 1.3
Sweden	97.7	96.5	UP 3.3
Norway	275.2	270.0	UP 1.0
Denmark	123.3	123.6	DN 2.9
Austria	133.2	132.0	UP 2.1

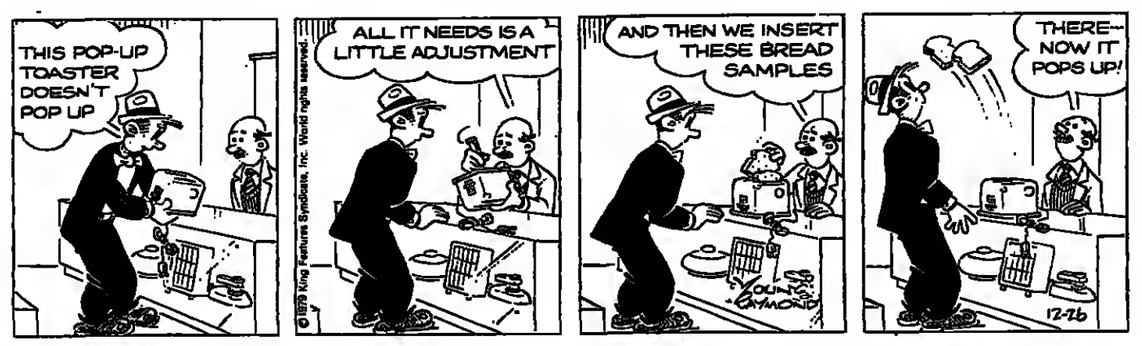
(1) NYSE (2) TSE
Index converted to 1 Jan 1970 lines
Base 1 Jan 1970 equals 100

B.C.

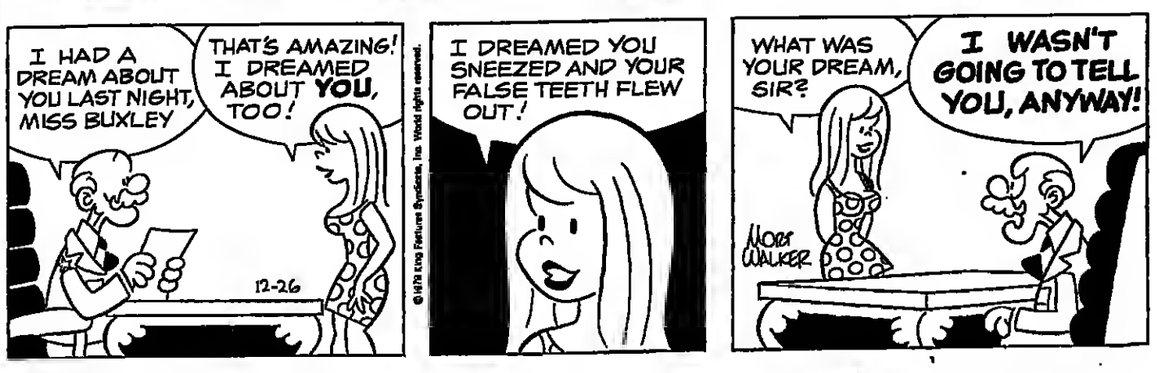
SMALL SOCIETY



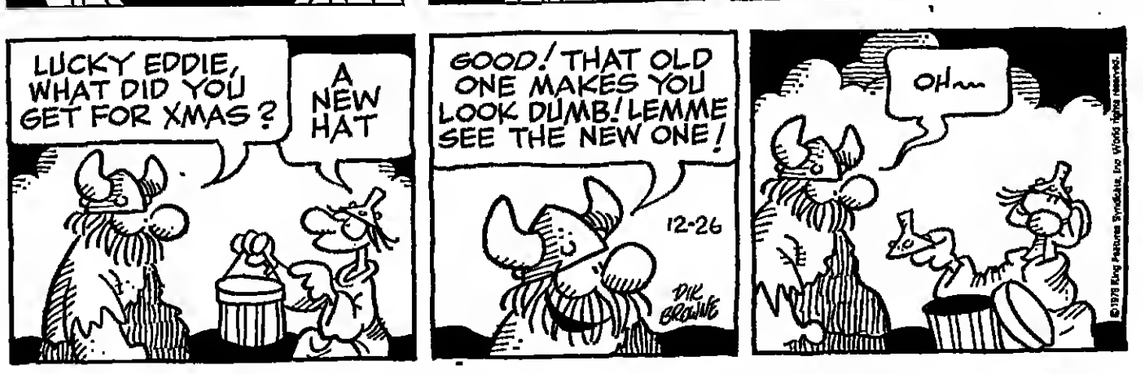
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

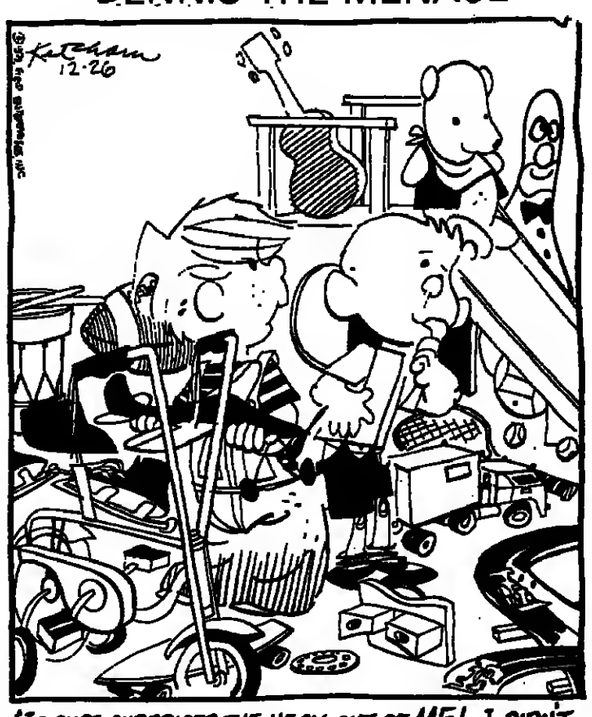


HAGAR



WIZARD

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT SURE SURPRISED THE HECK OUT OF ME! I DIDN'T FIGGER I'D BEEN THAT GOOD."

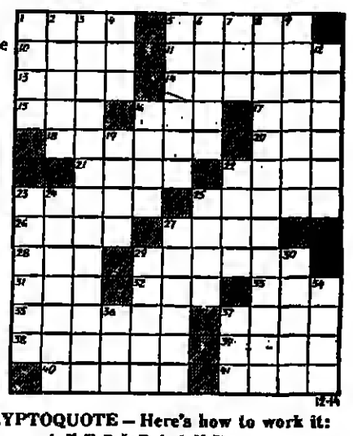
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Via Veneto site
5 John Jacob or Mary
10 Face shape
11 Compels
13 Time in office
14 Ovine product
15 Rainbow shape
16 Race, as an engine
17 Hgt.
18 Threefold
20 Filbert
21 Joust
22 Medical allotment
23 Skiing locale
25 Detroit athlete
26 Rose or Seegar
27 Zoo sound
28 Hooray
29 Chaos
31 Before
32 Latin verb
33 Pea place
35 Guarantee
37 Sailor's greeting
38 Become angry
39 Flowerless plant
40 Family member
41 Woody plant

DOWN
1 Church court
2 Open
3 Sherman's trek
4 Tree
5 Influence
6 Do a puzzle
7 Italian numeral
8 Jacques Cousteau is one
9 Hermit
12 Bird dog
16 Irritate
19 Ready to pick
22 Radio component
23 Binges
24 Grasped
25 Stir
27 Cure-all
29 Uncovered
30 James Bond portrayer
34 Unit of force
36 Indian bean
37 Toward the stern

Yesterday's Answer



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:
A X Y D L B A A X R
is L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

O U S T T S A K T R S L R Q W Z G E Z M S Z Y Q Q A U K F K G Y O C A Q K G Y L R Z V R S U K M S T V Q A Q.
— X Z E S T M. N S K O U S E Z G

Yesterday's Cryptoquote: THERE'S NOTHING MORE POWERFUL THAN AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME.—VICTOR HUGO

1979 King Features Syndicate, Inc

Ripley's Believe It or Not!

Contract Bridge : B. Jay Becker

An Exploratory Procedure

East dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠Q J 4
♥K 9
♦8 5
♣A Q 10 7 5 4

WEST
♠10 8 6 5 2
♥8 7 6 4 3
♦Q 4
♣6

EAST
♠9 3
♥10 2
♦10 9 7 3 2
♣J 9 8 2

SOUTH
♠A K 7
♥A Q J 5
♦A K J 6
♣K 3

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	3 NT	Pass	7 NT

Opening lead — eight of hearts.

Most players find it difficult to count out a hand, but anyone willing to try eventually finds that the difficulty is more imaginary than real. The only skill required is the ability to count to 13 and apply it to the problem at hand.

Consider this deal where West leads a heart. Declarer has twelve sure tricks and is a heavy favorite to make the thirteenth. The only real danger is an unfavorable club division and South should therefore take steps to combat a 4-1 break. Accordingly, he does not tackle the clubs at once, but postpones playing them until he learns as much as he possibly can about the unseen hands.

He begins by cashing four hearts and three spades, discovering in the process that East started with a doubleton in both those suits (and simultaneously learning that West started with two five-card suits). After then cashing the ace of diamonds, he plays the K-A of clubs, West showing out and proving that East started with four clubs.

The count of the hand is now complete. East had precisely two spades, two hearts, four clubs, and hence five diamonds (of which he has only one left). Double-checking this, West had precisely five spades, five hearts, one club, and hence two diamonds (of which he also has only one left.)

This knowledge is important, because South might otherwise be tempted to take a diamond finesse for his thirteenth trick — a move that would be a colossal blunder and at variance with the known facts.

After cashing dummy's queen of clubs and discarding a diamond, South leads a diamond to the K-J and confidently plays his king, knowing full well that the king will catch the queen.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Wednesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Assr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:36	6:03	12:28	3:32	5:49	7:19
Medina	5:42	7:08	12:30	3:28	5:44	7:14
Nejd	5:07	6:38	11:56	2:55	5:11	6:41

DHAHRAN TV

2:00	Wimbledon Tennis	Men's Singles Finals
4:30	Children's Show	Electric Company No. 455
5:13	Six million & Man	Just a Matter of Time
6:00	Mediterranean Venture	Episode 9
6:30	The Champions	Iron Man
7:18	Colditz	The Guests
8:10	Sword of Justice	Deadly Fashion
8:58	Channel 5 Feature	The Other Man

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MECCA		
Mecca Pharmacy	Al-Hafayer	36559
Al-Noor Drug Store	Souk Al-Moallah	48910
RIYADH		
Al-Farabi Pharmacy	Hilla bin Dayel	——
Al-Noor Drug Store	Opposite Maternity Hospital	——
Algosaibi Drug Store	King Faisal St.	——
TAIF		
Al-Hikmah Drug Store	Bahra Al-Abbas	——
Al-Najah Pharmacy	Bahra Al-Qazzaz	——
DAMMAM		
Al-Awadi Drug Store	King's St.	22983
AL-KHOBAR		
Al-Manar Drug Store	Mecca Road / Thoqba	42615

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WEDNESDAY

Afternoon Transmission		Evening Transmission	
2:00	Opening	9:00	Opening
2:01	Holy Quran	9:01	Holy Quran
2:05	Gems of Guidaoce	9:05	Gems of Guidaoce
2:10	Key to Their Success	9:10	Light Music
2:20	On Islam	9:15	Top of the Pops
2:30	Round and About	9:45	Companions of the Prophet
3:00	NEWS	10:00	A Viewpoint
3:10	Press Review	10:10	Music
3:15	Music	10:15	NEWS
3:20	Science Jonrnal	10:25	S.A. A Daily Chronicle
3:30	A Selection of Music	10:30	Sounds Sweet and Strange
3:40	——	11:00	A Leaf on Life's Notebook
3:50	Closedown	11:10	Music
		11:15	Latin Music
		11:45	A Rendezvous with Dreams
		12:00	Closedown

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup
Reports : Actualities : Opinion : Analyses
8:30 Dateline
News Summary
9:00 Special English : News; Feature. The Making of a Nation
News Summary
9:30 Music USA : (Standards)
10:00 News Roundup
Reports : Actualties
10:05 Opening : Analyses
News Summary
10:30 VOC Magazine
America : Letter
Cultural : Letter
11:00 Special English : News
11:30 Music U.S. : (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission

8.00 World News
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours
News Summary
8.30 Sarah Ward
8.45 World Today
9.00 Newsdesk
9.30 Opera Star
10.00 World News
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours
News Summary
10.30 Sarah Ward
10.45 Something to Show You
11.00 World News
11.09 Reflestions
11.15 Piano Style
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978
12.00 World News
12.09 British Press Review
12.15 World Today
12.30 Financial News
12.40 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt

Evening Transmission

1.15 Ulster in Focus
1.30 Discovery
2.00 World News
2.09 News about Britain
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios
2.30 Sports International
2.40 Radio Newsreel
3.15 Promende Concert
3.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News
4.09 Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary
4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
5.15 Report on Religion
6.00 Radio Newsreel
6.15 Outlook
7.00 World News
7.09 Commentary
7.15 Sherlock Holmes
7.45 World Today
8.00 World News
8.09 Books and Writers
8.30 Take One
8.45 Sports Round-up
9.00 World News
9.09 News about Britain
9.15 Radio Newsreel
9.30 Farming World
10.00 Outlook News Summary
10.39 Stock Market Report
10.43 Look Ahead
10.45 Ulster in Focus
11.00 World News
11.09 Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary
12.15 Talkabout
12.45 Nature Notebook
1.00 World News
1.09 World Today
1.25 Financial News
1.35 Book Choice
1.40 Reflections
1.45 Sports Round-up
2.00 World News
2.09 Commentary
2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES
(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
Self-assertion doesn't produce the expected result. Minimize ego, esp in dealings with co-workers. Don't force issues.

TAURUS
(Apr. 20 to May 20)
Constant interruptions may interfere with a desire for privacy. You may be too enthusiastic about a behind-the-scenes meeting.

GEMINI
(May 21 to June 20)
Restlessness could interfere with work efficiency. Don't be impatient re new ideas. Inviting others over only adds to home confusion.

CANCER
(June 21 to July 22)
Don't be careless in signing papers. Talk is cheap. Bide your time re new career developments.

LEO
(July 23 to Aug. 22)
Others may disagree about a financial matter. Don't underestimate expenses re a travel or education plan. Hold fast to budgets.

VIRGO
(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
The temptation is to dip into capital. It would be nice to have extra money, but don't jeopardize your curre financial status-quo.

LIBRA
(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)
Partners or close allies m be neglectful of their o interests. Don't put much fai in the grandiose plans others.

SCORPIO
(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
You're anxious for a n assignment, but acquaintance's suggestion far-fetched and unrealist Meanwhile, handle pres duties.

SAGITTARIUS
(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
There could be a change plans re a date. In any ca don't mix business w pleasure. Be skeptical chancy business schemes.

CAPRICORN
(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
A visitor may overst welcome or someone at distance makes a change plans. The enthusiasm of moment may be short-liv

AQUARIUS
(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
Misunderstandings possi now. Don't be rushed anything. Take what oth say with a grain of s Promises could be broken.

PISCES
(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
Either you or a close could make a mistake re y financial picture. A time balance the checkbook. Wa expenses.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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OF JORDIAN NATIONALITY, IS NO LONGER ASSOCIATED WITH OUR COMPANY AND HAS NO MORE AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO ANY COMMITMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY.

ANY COMMITMENT MADE BY HIM SHALL BE REGARDED AS ENTIRELY FOR HIS PERSONAL RISK AND ACCOUNT.

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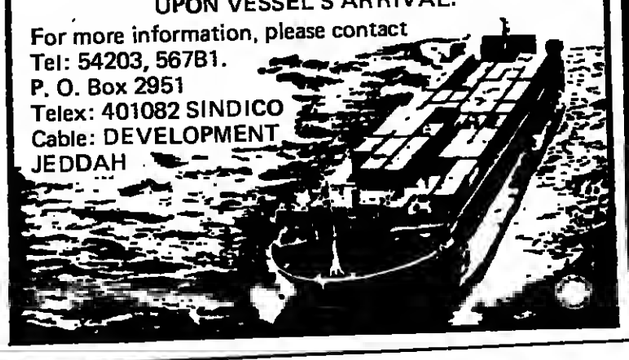

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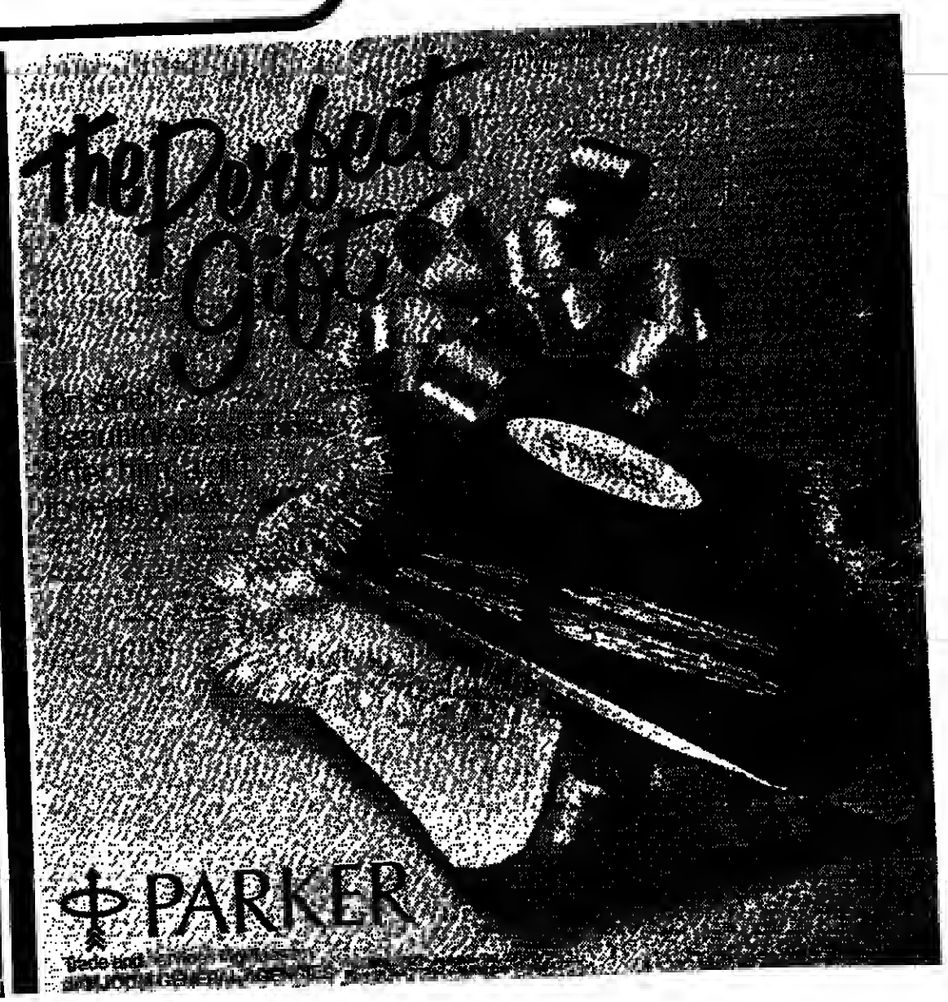

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Outlaw in eight countries

Accused gun-runner says he trained Carlos

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (Agencies) — One of two men arrested here on charges of gun-running, boasted to undercover agents that he trained Illich Ramirez Sanchez, the international terrorist known as Carlos.

Officials declined to say whether the claimaot was ex-agent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Frank Terpil or electronics company president, George Korkala nor would they whether either had provided any clues to the whereabouts of the Venezuelan-born Carlos.

Carlos is sought in over eight countries for crimes that include masterminding the 1975 attack on the Vienna headquarters of OPEC.

Terpil was alleged to have supplied $ 3.2 million worth of weapons to former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, in 1977. Terpil told prospective buyers he had trained the Palestinians who killed 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972.

Investigators said a third suspect, John Dutcher, 40, had agreed to train a clandestine revolutionary army to use weapons sold by the other two.

The arrests of the meo grew directly out of an investigation into the arming of Omega 7, a Cuban anti-Castro group that has claimed responsibility for bombings in New York and elsewhere in the United States.

Terpil, fired by the CIA in 1971, became partners with Korkala three years ago and allegedly possessed in New York such sophisticated weapons as a binary explosives system, or liquid bomb.

Terpil and Korkala were arrested Saturday by New York City police when they allegedly tried to sell 10,000 machineguns believed destined for terrorists and stored in England to undercover policemen.

An English county police force said Monday it gave a "lot of information" leading to the arrest of the two reputed arms traffickers in New York City, but it did not uncover an arms cache.

Chief Inspector Arthur Norris, a spokesman for Cheshire County police in western England, said in Chester; "We did a series of raids on premises in the Crewe area last Saturday, in connection with this American enterprise. We did not find any firearms but we were able to supply the American police with a lot of information which helped lead to the arrests."

He said the Cheshire police carried out a simultaneous raid of four premises to try to find an alleged cache of illegal arms.

"But nothing was found. No one was arrested or charged here." Norris said. He could not give further details.

Crewe is an important railway junction town, 21 miles southeast of Chester, the county seat. Chester, an ancient city once occupied by the Romans, is 179 miles northwest of London.

Scotland Yard said it knew nothing about the New York arms story and had no knowledge of safehouses said to be operated in England by the alleged gun-runners.

2,000th person killed

N.Ireland nears grim record

BELFAST, Dec. 25 (AP) — Someone in this province is about to become a macabre milestone statistic — the 2,000th fatality in ten years of bloodshed.

By police count, the official death toll in the conflict now is 1,992. But the true figure is almost certainly higher.

Fresh bursts of violence by guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army's "provisional" wing, who last week said they won't observe a Christmas ceasefire, are expected any minute.

The 2,000th killing is probably only days away.

Compared to the number of casualties in the Lebanese civil war or in Rhodesia, or the Iranian revolution, the Northern Ireland toll is small.

But on a proportional population basis, it is equivalent to 276,000 dead in the United States — twice the number of U.S. deaths in the Korean and Vietnam wars combined.

In the tight-knit Protestant and Roman Catholic communities of Northern Ireland, which has a 1.5 million population, the killings have touched everyone.

Since August, 1969, nearly one family in five has had a member killed maimed or wounded. The Catholic McCartan family of Belfast has lost six of its sons.

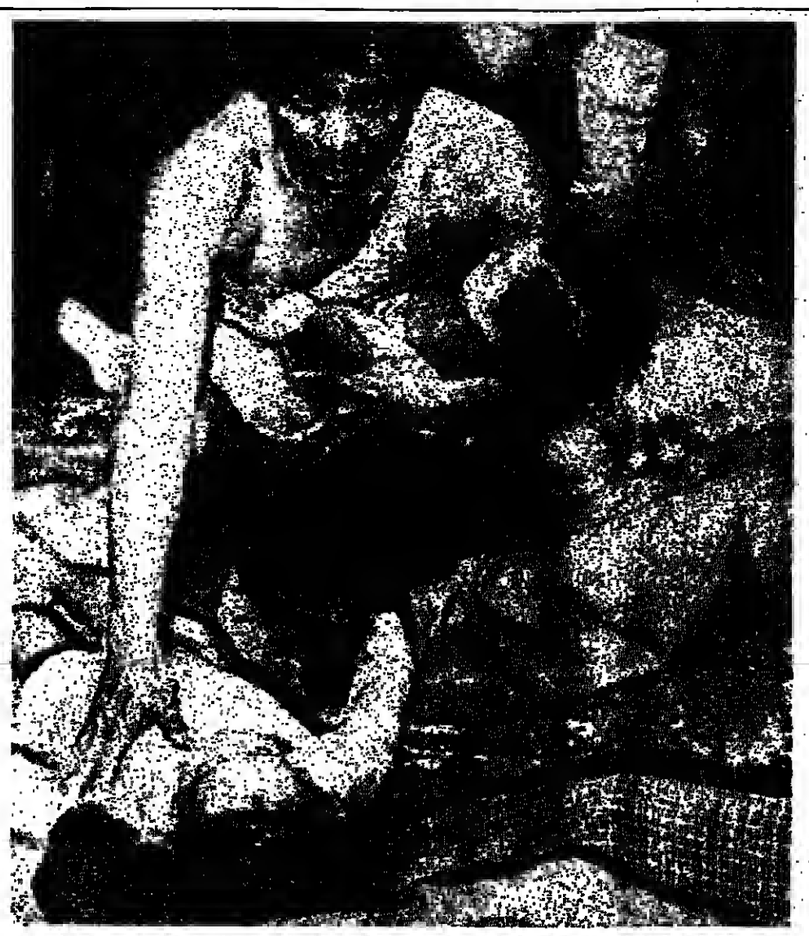
The 2,000th victim could be anyone. But the chances are it will be a British soldier, a militiaman, police officer or prison guard. They are the main targets these days.

Soldiers patrol the back streets of Belfast, as they have done for ten years.

9,000 telex lines planned

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 — By the last quarter of 1980 there sbould be 9,000 telex lines available in the Kingdom, as opposed to 5,400 now.

According to reports Tuesday, wben electronic telex centers are completed by the end of the Second Five-year Plan 120 cities and towns will bave telex. Only 38 have facilities now. Reports said that under the Third Plan the Ministry of PTT intends to establish 30,000 telex lines.



A man clutches the dead body of a child killed after a bus plunged into a river in Ilagan, Philippines recently.

May campaign separately

Mugabe ponders split with Nkomo

DAR ES SALAAM, Dec. 25 (R) — Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe said Monday his wing of the alliance was contemplating fighting the Rhodesia elections separately from the wing led by his colleague, Joshua Nkomo.

Mugabe told a press conference, " If we feel we can win better by fighting as two separate parties with perhaps some understanding at the end of it we will do precisely that."

Asked if this meant his group, the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), would contest the election as a separate party, he replied, " The general view expressed to me is along those lines."

When it was pointed out that this appeared to clash with the view stated by Nkomo, who heads the Zambia-based Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), Mugabe said, " Well, that is his own personal view."

Sunday, Nkomo told a press conference in Lusaka that the front would fight the election as an alliance.

Mugabe stressed that no definite decision had yet been reached on the exact electoral relationship between the two guerrilla groups. It would be worked out next weekend at a meeting between himself and Nkomo.

" We will come here and compare notes after meeting with our own people and take a definite stand," he said.

Mugabe arrived in Dar es Salaam Sunday from the Rhodesia peace talks in London. He met President Julius Nyerere later Monday.

Diplomats believe Dr. Nyerere, chairman of the frontline states supporting the Patriotic Front, will seek to persuade Mugabe that the guerrillas' best chance of winning the election is to fight it as an alliance.

This view was reflected in an editorial by the government owned *Daily News*.

" In unity the Patriotic Front was assured of victory in the proposed election, and Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo should strive for more unity of purpose and direction," it said.

But Mugabe said, " whichever way we fight the election we will win."

'No cause for panic'

Antarctic cruise ship runs aground

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 25 (AP) — The American-owned tour ship Lindblad Explorer ran aground in ice-choked Antarctica early Tuesday, but radio messages said the 150 passengers were in no immediate danger and there was no cause for panic, New Zealand television reported.

The TV broadcast said the 2,356-ton ship was listing five degrees, that seawater taken aboard had flooded the engines and that several ships in the area, including one from Chile, were steaming to the rescue.

The broadcast said the ship was located about 45 miles from America's Palmer Coast Guard Station in Graham and Antarctica. This put it about 1,000 miles from the coast of Chile.

The Lindblad Explorer, which is built for voyages through thick ice, makes regular tours of the Antarctic. It ran aground at least once before, off Chile in 1972.

The latest accident occurred less than one month after an Air New Zealand DC-10 crashed into a volcano on the ice-bound coast of Antarctica, killing all 257 sightseers aboard.

An informed source, contacted in the United States, said the ship was chartered to a foreign company and that it carried 70 passengers and 70 crew. He said none was from the United States but he did not have more information on the nationalities of the passengers.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

A book appeared recently in the United States dealing with the theory and practice of lying. While some aspects of this the[illegible] were purely American, many others a[illegible] more widely, lying being part and parcel of social life everywhere. This is so to the extent that the Lebanese have a saying, "Lying is as necessary as salt." If this is true, then we as people are really well salted.

Everyday lies which have an international status are things like the stratagems resorted to by the schoolboy who might explain his lateness to the teacher by saying, "My grandfather just died." Or a propose an unprepared homework, "The dog ate the exercise book." Or, as a general means of ending the agonizing boredom of lessons, 'May I go to the bathroom, please?"

Then there is the dentist who, having filled your mouth with gadgets, not forgetting the bit he places carefully between your teeth so that you don't amputate his finger in retaliation for the pain he is about to inflict, says hopefully, "Now this won't hurt a bit." The spasm of pain which is sure to follow is, however, nothing to the pain of the bill he will soon forward you.

Then there are those outright lies which drive you up the wall. As in the case of the millionaire who tells you airily that "Money isn't everything, you know ..."; or, "You should see the amount of taxes I have to pay ..."; or, perhaps worst of all, "It's true I inherited the money from the old man, but I would have been able to make an even bigger fortune.."

Or, on the other end of the scale, there is the poor man who tells you — "I don't really care about money. A clear conscience, that is enough." Or, even more hypocritically, "If ever I became rich I will divide all my wealth among the poor." Or, "Oh, money will make no difference. I will carry on living and working exactly as I always done.."

Then there is the political variety — let's call it the sour grapes lie: "Of course," the loser in an election will tell you," the voting was rigged." Or, "my opponent spent millions sweetening the voters." Or even, "The country has obviously not progressed to a stage where services such as mine can be appreciated."

And the shopkeeper who would tell you that his prices are fixed, no haggling please; or that his neighbor sells things because his stuff is really stolen property; or that this toy is really "educational" or that it is in any case "dirt cheap.."

Translated from Asharq Al Awsat

Carter nephew free; ready for interviews

VACAVILLE, California, Dec. 25 (R) — President Carter's nephew, William Carter Spann, 33, was released from prison here Dec. 24 ready to give paid interviews.

Mrs. Jane Frey Spann, a San Francisco insurance broker who married Spann in prison eight months ago, said her husband had employed an agent to arrange paid interviews with reporters and to book a lecture tour for him.

Spann, the son of Carter's sister, Gloria Spann, served three years and nine months of a seven-year sentence for robbing a bank used by homosexuals in San Francisco.

Police wound, capture armed Belfast robber

BELFAST, Dec. 25 (AP) — Police wounded and captured a gunman in Belfast Christmas Eve during a street shootout with a gang trying to hold up a liquor store in the Crumlin Road district.

A few hours earlier, a British Army bomb disposal team defused a terrorist bomb packed with 300 pounds of explosive outside Belfast's city hall.

Police blamed guerrillas of the IRA " provisional " wing. The bomb was hidden in a post office van hijacked in the Roman Catholic Falls Road quarter, an IRA stronghold.

Police cleared the area, jammed with Christmas shoppers only hours before, after a telephone warning.

The violence came amid a Christmas security alert througbout the province, with 13,000 troops and the 6,000-man Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force, braced for provisional IRA attacks.

The provisionals said last week they would not observe a Christmas ceasefire.

The British security Operation centered on the 300-mile-long border. The provisionals frequently raid across the frontier from bases in the Republic or flee there after attacks.

Sources in Dublin, said that 600 extra Irish troops were drafted to join the more than 1,000 troops who regularly patrol the border.

From page 9

Because of the regional concentration of many industries as well as agricultural production, the Arab imports from the United States vitally affect the economic well-being of many states and Congressional districts. Unfortunately, these selected states and districts have been vigorously lobbied by Zionists heralding the benefits derived from Israeli purchases from the United States. Actual figures reveal the far greater benefits, volume, and importance of Arab purchases.

One of the real dangers of continuing Zionist influence and control over United States foreign policy towards Israel and the Arab states is that the vast Arab purchases may become jeopardized out of Arab frustration with United States patronage of Israel.

In sum, there is a tremendous amount of positive economic intercourse between the United States and the Arab countries, which is of great benefit to the American people both directly and indirectly. For example, every billion dollars in exports means a benefit to America's balance of payments accounts which affects the value of the American dollar. The latter, in turn, determines what that currency can purchase on the international market, and since so much of the commodities Americans purchase are imported, it means the stronger the dollar the cheaper the goods at the store. Consequently, a high level of exporting is beneficial to the dollar. And thus the high quantity of goods and services purchased by Arab countries is an asset to the American people.

Likewise, the profits of the oil companies are a plus for the United States. Along with other companies dealing in the Arab world, they, too, contribute to the positive side of the balance of payments ledger. Together, all of these business groups pay taxes on their profits. This taxation partly offsets the American Treasury deficits which are compounded by the giving of money to Israel and other charity causes.

Another bottom-line consideration is what the Arab countries do with the money received for petroleum exports. Much of that currency has been reinvested in the United States—both through the acquistion of businesses and the purchase of large amounts of Treasury Bills to help underwrite American budget deficits.

While the exact amount of Arab investment in this country is a closely guarded secret, it is known that the total is in the tens of billions of dollars. It is also reasonably well established that were it not for efforts on behalf of Israel to make it more difficult for Arab investors to operate in the United States there would be even more dollars flowing back into the United States.

Business investments translate into jobs for local people. In addition, a number of employment opportunities for Americans are made possible indirectly as a result of Arab investment of petro-dollars in banking, preferred stocks, and common stocks. Such investment provides capital for business modernization and expansion as well as homebuilding.

When these facts are revealed, it seems obvious that efforts to discourage Arab investment in the United States is to work against the best interests of both American workers and the entire nation. More jobs mean more taxes being paid into the treasuries of the federal, state, and local governments. Lack of those jobs results in drawing resources out of those treasuries for unemployment and welfare payments. Furthermore, investments leading to the modernization of business mean American products can be more competitive abroad and thus eventually more jobs for Americans.

Consequently, for a few special interest groups, closer American-Arab economic cooperation may be undesirable. However, on balance, it is difficult to argue against the proposition that trade between the United States and the Arab World has been and continues to be highly beneficial to the American people and the nation. In contrast, Washington's support for the Israelis has been very costly. It has nearly always resulted, and continues to result in greater liabilities for the United States.

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